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Pilot Wanted to Die, Passengers Had No Choice

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RABAT, Morocco — The pilot of a Royal Air Maroc plane carrying 44 people deliberately crashed into the Atlas Mountains this week because he wanted to commit suicide, according to a commission investigating the crash. All aboard were killed.

Such a crash is believed unique in modern aviation history.

Examination of the plane's "black box" recorders showed that the pilot, Youness Khayati, 32, had "disconnected the automatic pilot and directed the aircraft toward the ground," said a statement Thursday from the commission, formed by Transportation Minister Rachid Razzouk.

The accident "is due to the deliberate will of the pilot who wished to end his life," the statement said.

A voice recorder captured the last words of the co-pilot, Sofia Figuerui — "Help, help, the captain is . . ." — according to French aeronautics officials who examined the black boxes.

A spokesman for the plane's French-Italian manufacturer, Avions Regionaux de Transport in Toulouse, France, said: "It was horrific for the poor woman co-pilot who tried to talk him out of it."

A veteran pilot said that the widely scattered debris could be explained by the plane coming apart in the air. At a critical speed in a dive, the wings would be torn off, the pilot said.

The twin-engine ATR-42 was on a flight from Agadir to Casablanca when it crashed about 35 kilometers (20 miles) north of Agadir about 10 minutes after its 7 P.M. takeoff.

"This looks fairly unique," said David Learmount, aviation safety specialist for the London-based weekly magazine Flight International. "It is certainly unique in modern airline history."

(AP, Reuters)

Twenty of the 44 people on board were foreigners, including eight Italian tourists and a member of the Kuwaiti royal family and his wife.

"The behavior of the pilot is all the more inexplicable considering he was an experienced pilot with 4,500 hours of flying time, and with confirmed professional aptitudes and physical condition," the commission's statement said.

Mr. Khayati had passed regular medical checkups, the most recent on July 7, and passed his most recent pilot examination on July 30, it said.

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(AP, Reuters)



THANKS FOR THE MEMORY — Russian soldiers in Berlin singing a farewell song Thursday to mark their withdrawal from their last base in Germany.

For Relief Officials in Goma, It's a 'Virtual State of War'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GOMA, Zaire — International relief agencies said Thursday that security in Rwandan refugee camps around the eastern Zairian town of Goma was now worse than anything they had previously experienced and that they could no longer guarantee normal operations.

"We are in a virtual state of war in the big refugee camps," said Ray Wilkinson.

spokesman for the UN High Commission for Refugees. He cited more than a half-dozen incidents in which grenades had been thrown and refugees shot and hacked to death in the past two days.

"We are hearing hair-raising tales about brutal killings and camp violence," Mr. Wilkinson said. "There is not much UNHCR or the aid agencies can do about this."

Aid workers have called for UN peacekeepers, but no such force is being considered by the United Nations.

An estimated 800,000 people are living in the Goma camps, the vast bulk of the million-plus Rwandans who fled across the border last month as the Hutu government and its army fled ahead of the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front.

Mr. Wilkinson said that experienced aid

workers found the degree of danger to themselves and those they were trying to help more serious than anything they had experienced in Afghanistan or Cambodia.

"There is always a degree of danger in places like Cambodia or Afghanistan," he added, "but here we have found, and I am speaking of experienced aid workers, that

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A Proud Paris Celebrates Its Liberation

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — As a military victory, the liberation of Paris was not significant. By the time Parisians took up arms against their German occupiers on Aug. 22, 1944, Allied forces were encircling the city. And by the time French troops arrived here three days later, most Germans had fled.

Yet, as Parisians celebrated the 50th anniversary of the end of four years of German occupation on Thursday night, with World War II tanks and jeeps re-enacting the entry of General Philippe Leclerc's 2d Armored Division, the extraordinary political significance of the occasion again became apparent.

Within 24 hours of returning to Paris from his long years in exile, General de Gaulle brushed aside challenges to his authority from both the Allies and French Communists; he won recognition as France's undisputed leader, and he began restoring pride to a France shamed by defeat and collaboration.

No less significant in a matter of weeks de Gaulle transformed France from an occupied land into a combatant nation and, in the process, set the stage for France to be recognized, along with the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, as one of the victorious Allies.

The key to this, though, was the way he interpreted the liberation of Paris. "Paris, Paris insulted, Paris broken, Paris martyred," he told a crowd at City Hall on the evening of Aug. 25, 1944, "but Paris liberated, liberated by itself, liberated by its people, with the help of all France."

That vision has survived. Ten weeks ago, leaders of Allied nations were invited to Normandy to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the D-Day landings. On Thursday, no foreign leaders were present.

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Business Faces Dilemma Over Rights in China

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — In early July, Gao Feng returned to work in the stamping shop of Beijing Jeep after an absence of more than a month. He said the Public Security Bureau had held him for 35 days because he planned to hold a Christian religious commemoration for people who died in 1989 outside Tiananmen Square.

Because it considered his attendance record poor, Beijing Jeep, a joint venture with Chrysler Corp., said it would fire Mr. Gao unless he produced proof. The Chinese police gave him a note saying he had been held for three days, then released without charges.

This was not your average misunderstanding over attendance. The New York-based Human Rights Watch took Mr. Gao's case to Chairman Robert J. Eaton of Chrysler, who is part of a high-level group of executives accompanying Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown to China on Friday.

After a call from corporate headquarters, Chrysler's management in Beijing put Mr. Gao back to work while they attempted to clarify the reason for his absence.

The incident highlights the questions facing companies in a politically charged and sometimes repressive atmosphere such as China's. Do they have a special obligation to foster human rights?

In the aftermath of President Bill Clinton's renewal of most-favored-nation trading status for China, a corporate code of conduct has become the main battleground between human rights groups and U.S. business. Mr. Clinton endorsed a set of voluntary principles for U.S. firms in China when he renewed China's trading

See CHINA, Page 4

Kiosk

UN Rights Unit Takes Iran to Task

GENEVA (Reuters) — A United Nations human rights body called on Iran on Thursday to stop using excessive force in suppressing public demonstrations and to cease involvement in "state-sponsored terrorism."

The resolution passed by the UN Subcommission on Prevention of Dis-

crimination and Protection of Minorities urged Iran to take "urgent and effective action to improve its record in the field of human rights."

Books
Bridge

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| Dom Jones | Up |
|--------------|----------------|
| Down 16.84 | 0.11% |
| 322.89 | 117.27 |
| | |
| The Dollar | previous close |
| New York | 1.5425 |
| Thurs. close | 1.5446 |
| DM | 1.5585 |
| Pound | 1.5535 |
| Yen | 99.76 |
| FF | 5.2885 |

A French fire chief hanging the national tricolor from the top of the Eiffel Tower Thursday; in 1944, his father scaled the structure to unfurl the flag.

| Newsstand Prices |
|--|
| Andorra ... 9.00 FF Luxembourg 40 L Fr |
| Antilles ... 11.20 FF Morocco ... 12 Dirhams |
| Cameroun ... 1.400 CFA Qatar ... 8.000 Rials |
| Egypt ... E.P. 5000 Réunion ... 11.20 FF |
| Greece ... 900 CFA Saudi Arabia ... 500 Rials |
| Iraq ... 2000 Lira Spain ... 200 PTAs |
| Ivory Coast ... 1.780 CFA Turkey ... 1.35.000 Dira |
| Jordan ... 1 JD U.A.E. ... 8.50 Dirhams |
| Liberia ... US\$1.50 U.S. Mill. (Eur.) \$1.10 |

Foes Suspect a Kohl Ploy in Nuclear-Smuggling Affair

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — With public fears over the smuggling of atomic material rising dramatically in Germany, opposition leaders asserted Thursday that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had staged several highly publicized seizures of plutonium and uranium in order to improve his image in advance of the national election in October.

"There is serious suspicion that these most poisonous of poisons were brought to Germany with the help of German authorities," Günter Verheugen, a senior official of the opposition Social Democratic party, said in Bonn. "This smacks of a stunt."

Another Social Democratic leader, Karsten Voigt, told a meeting of the parliamentary foreign affairs committee that Mr. Kohl's "hectic activity" against smugglers of nuclear material was calculated to come during "a period before the federal election when media attention is especially intense."

The chancellor's coordinator of secret services, Bernd Schmidbauer, rejected the accusations as "absurd and bizarre."

The exchange on Thursday made it clear that both major parties were seeking to turn the wave of public concern over atomic smuggling to their own political benefit. Mr. Kohl is engaged in a heated campaign for re-election against the Social Democratic candidate, Rudolf Scharping.

Social Democratic leaders have asserted in recent days that German secret agents were being ordered to pose as buyers of atomic material, both in Germany and in the former Soviet Union, in order to produce spectacular arrests that would strengthen Mr. Kohl's law-and-order image.

An aide to Mr. Schmidbauer conceded in an interview that agents had approached people who they believed might sell illicit atomic material. But he said that they had initiated such

contacts only within Germany, and insisted that transactions between agents and would-be smugglers in other countries were always initiated by the smugglers.

"What you heard today was strictly campaign rhetoric," said the aide.

Since May, the German authorities have made four seizures of atomic material. Three were of lethal plutonium-239 and the fourth was of highly enriched uranium. Officials here say they believe the material came from the former Soviet Union, although Russia has denied that any of its material is missing.

After the seizure of 300 grams (10.5 ounces) of plutonium at the Munich airport this month, Mr. Schmidbauer traveled to Moscow for talks with Russian officials. He signed an agreement on Monday under which German and Russian secret services are to cooperate more closely in the effort to combat the smuggling of atomic material.

Mr. Kohl's office announced Thursday that the Russian counterintelligence chief, Sergei Stepanish, would visit Bonn in September or October for further talks.

At Thursday's parliamentary hearing in Bonn, Mr. Schmidbauer backed away from earlier assertions that atomic material seized here was almost certainly of Russian origin. He said it might have come from the Ukraine or other former Soviet republics, and added that there were indications such material was being smuggled by sea as well as by air.

In addition, Mr. Schmidbauer said he had information suggesting that former agents of the Stasi, the secret service of the former East Germany, were involved in the illicit trade.

Asked if he believed that foreign governments were actively seeking smuggled atomic material in order to build nuclear weapons, Mr. Schmid-

bauer replied, "It is not absurd to believe that buyers may be acting on behalf of governments."

He refused to identify any governments he suspected, but German press reports say that investigations are focusing on North Korea and Pakistan.

At the same hearing, government officials announced that border guards at 50 entry points into Germany would soon be equipped with devices allowing them to detect the presence of radioactive material in luggage or freight shipments. They said the devices were now being tested and would be in use by October.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel urged Thursday that the issue of nuclear smuggling be placed on the agenda at the next meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized nations. He said the matter would be discussed at meetings of European Union foreign affairs ministers, interior ministers, and justice and finance ministers.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Ends Red Sea Blockade of Iraq

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — United States warships moved away from the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba on Thursday, leaving the enforcement of United Nations sanctions against Iraq to land-based inspectors.

The U.S.-led blockade in the Red Sea began four years ago after Iraq invaded Kuwait and continued when the Gulf War ended. Warships from 14 nations participated, with the United States, Britain and France the leading contributors.

But with a nod from Washington, the United Nations agreed last week to halt the interceptions at sea for at least a month, beginning Thursday, to see if onshore inspections would be just as effective.

Israelis Refuse to Reopen Mosque

HEBRON, Israeli-Occupied West Bank (Reuters) — Six months after a Jewish settler shot and killed 30 Muslims at a mosque in Hebron, Israel rejected demands on Thursday that a tomb complex at the site, which is sacred to both Islam and Judaism, be reopened.

Israeli officials said the Tomb of the Patriarchs — revered as the burial place of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and their wives, Sarah, Rebecca and Leah — would stay shut until security was improved. They also emphasized that even with the best security there was no way they could guarantee that a similar incident would not occur.

Nahli Shaath, a senior official with the Palestine Liberation Organization, told Israeli Army radio the restrictions covering Hebron, which is home to some 100,000 Arabs and about 400 Jews, should stop. "Of course it should be reopened," he said. "Why punish the worshippers of the mosque for the crime of a madman?"

Murayama, in Vietnam, Pledges Aid

HANOI (AFP) — Prime Minister Tomomi Murayama began the first visit by a Japanese leader to Vietnam on Thursday with pledges of assistance, but urged the Communist government to speed up economic reforms.

Economic issues and stepped-up contacts between the two countries dominated 90 minutes of talks between Mr. Murayama and his Vietnamese counterpart, Vo Van Kiet. Five accords on grant aid worth more than \$73 million and an agreement to allow Japanese peace corps workers to teach in Vietnam were signed.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Murayama had told Mr. Kiet of "his personal remorse about Japan's atrocious and colonial rule in Asia during World War II."

Bhutto Rival Defends Nuclear Report

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — The predecessor of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said he had announced this week that Pakistan had a nuclear bomb in order to prevent Miss Bhutto from rolling back the country's atomic program.

Former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, who now heads the main opposition party, sparked the latest nuclear controversy with his assertion on Tuesday. In an interview with Pakistani journalists published Thursday in several newspapers, Mr. Sharif said he wanted to stop Miss Bhutto from cutting the nuclear program and making concessions to India. "Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto was about to compromise on the nuclear program," he said.

Miss Bhutto's government, however, said Pakistan had no plans to alter its nuclear program, which is extremely popular among the country's political and military leaders. Pakistan has the ability to make a bomb, but does not plan to do so, officials said in a restatement of a long-standing policy.

Man Gets His Heart, From Daughter

ROYAL OAK, Michigan (AP) — A man who had been waiting years for a heart transplant finally got one — from his own daughter, who was killed in a car wreck.

Chester Szuber received the heart Monday from his 22-year-old daughter, Patti, officials at William Beaumont Hospital said Thursday. She was killed in a traffic accident in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. Szuber, 58, had been on a heart transplant waiting list for nearly four years, the hospital said in a statement.

For the Record

A member of Algeria's National Transition Council died of wounds suffered in an attack at his home in an Islamic fundamentalist stronghold east of Algiers, the security services said Thursday. Kaci Abdallah Mohammed, 60, had been shot the day before in Benzeria.

Lifelights and helicopters safely evacuated passengers and crew members from a ferry that caught fire Thursday in the English Channel, officials of the ferry operator said. Sally Line Ltd. said there were 104 crew members and 17 passengers aboard the ferry, Sally Star, when the fire broke out in the engine room.

TRAVEL UPDATE

New Lufthansa Service Lowers Fares

PARIS (Bloomberg) — Lufthansa German Airlines will offer a new, low-cost service on Thursday with a simplified fare structure. The service, initially available on six routes within Germany, is to be expanded later, the airline said.

Five of the six routes are ones on which the German subsidiary of British Airways, Deutsche BA, competes. Deutsche BA, anticipating the new Lufthansa service, announced fare cuts several weeks ago.

The Lufthansa service, called Express, is scheduled to begin on Sept. 1. It offers one-way fares of 299 Deutsche marks (\$193) for economy class and 369 DM for business class. The routes are: Munich-Hamburg, Munich-Berlin, Munich-Dusseldorf, Munich-Cologne/Bonn, Berlin-Duesseldorf, and Berlin-Cologne/Bonn. There will also be a 99 DM economy-class fare at off-times.

Sabena Belgian World Airlines said it would resume flights to the Rwandan capital, Kigali, on Sept. 2. The airline said it would initially operate weekly flight in a 194-seat DC-10, and would follow the security situation in Rwanda closely. Sabena suspended service to Rwanda in April.

A partial traffic ban in Athens will be continued Friday to reduce pollution during a heat wave, the Environment Ministry said. Cars and taxis whose license plates end with an odd number will be banned from the city center from 7 A.M. to 3 P.M. Temperatures are expected to rise to more than 40 degrees centigrade (104 Fahrenheit) for the second day in a row.

A rash of storms from northern to southern Italy knocked down trees and caused other damage Wednesday night and Thursday. Electrical service was cut in parts of Rome. At least two deaths and injuries to 16 people were attributed to the bad weather.

Last year was the busiest year ever for air travel between the United States and other countries. Some 92.5 million passengers flew between the United States and other nations last year, up 5 percent from 1992, the Transportation Department.

(AP)

In Sensitive Case, U.S. Gives Asylum To Saudi Diplomat

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has granted political asylum to Mohammed Khilewi, a Saudi Arabian diplomat who criticized the Saudi royal family and then went underground because he feared retribution, according to his lawyers.

In a letter to Mr. Khilewi, the agency said it was granting him the political asylum he requested on June 14 because he had established a "well-founded ground of persecution" upon return to his homeland.

The question of whether to grant political asylum to Mr. Khilewi, 31, was a diplomatic quandary for the U.S. government because Saudi Arabia is the United States' closest ally in the Gulf. Saudi government officials may be embarrassed by the U.S. government action, which implicitly acknowledges that they can be heavy-handed with dissidents, foreign policy specialists said.

Officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department declined to comment on the matter.

A spokesman for the Saudi Embassy also declined to comment, except to reiterate past Saudi government statements that it does not want to harm Mr. Khilewi.

Mr. Khilewi, who had been a first secretary at the Saudi mission to the United Nations, said in an interview Wednesday that he still feared that he, his wife and two children could be harmed.

Mr. Khilewi told immigration officials that a Saudi intelligence official had threatened his and his family's lives on May 17, the day he informed Saudi officials by cable of his opposition to the Saudi government's human-rights record. Mr. Khilewi secretly taped the conversation, and included the tape in his application for asylum.

On the tape, the Saudi intelligence official told Mr. Khilewi that he must travel to Washington immediately to speak with the Saudi ambassador in the United States, Prince Bandar bin Sultan.

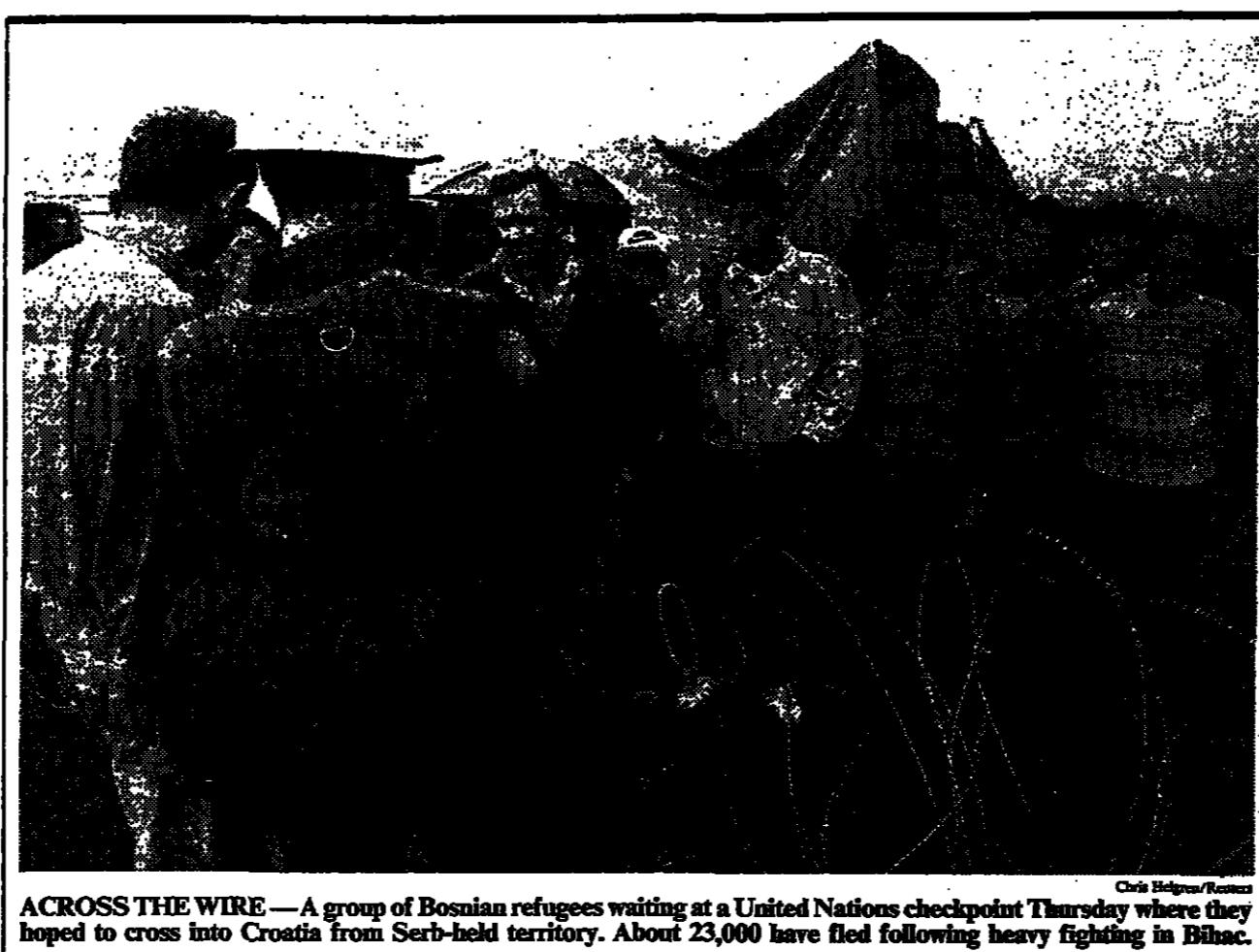
"You have to go today or your life, your wife and your children's lives will be in dan-

ger," the man told Mr. Khilewi, according to his application.

Daniel Pipes, a specialist in Arab affairs and editor of Middle East Quarterly, said the U.S. government's decision was likely to be "an acute embarrassment" for the Saudis.

Saudi officials may be especially concerned, Mr. Pipes said, because the U.S. action may confer some legitimacy on allegations by Mr. Khilewi that the Saudis have financed Palestinian and other terrorist groups, electronically eavesdropped on Jewish groups in the United States and spent billions of dollars in the 1980s to help Iraq develop nuclear weapons.

Mr. Khilewi said he had 14,000 pages of Saudi documents supporting these and other claims, and had presented some to news organizations. The Saudis deny the allegations and say the documents are forged.



ACROSS THE WIRE — A group of Bosnian refugees waiting at a United Nations checkpoint Thursday where they hoped to cross into Croatia from Serb-held territory. About 23,000 have fled following heavy fighting in Bihać.

Inability to Solve Bombing Embarrasses Argentina

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Despite announcements two weeks ago that Argentina had evidence linking Iranian diplomats to the bombing of a Jewish community center here on July 18, the government is still far from knowing who carried out the attack and may never resolve the case, Argentine officials say. The bombing killed 100 people and wounded scores of others.

The officials, who are familiar with the government's investigation of the bombing, said in recent interviews that the case against the Iranian diplomats was very thin, based mainly on circumstantial evidence provided by an Iranian dissident whose credibility was uncertain.

There is a growing sentiment in the administration of President Carlos Saúl Menem that the government has mishandled the case by publicly endorsing such flimsy evidence and threatening to sever diplomatic ties with Iran and expel its ambassador based solely on unsubstantiated information, the officials said.

"We have looked pretty silly and naive in recent weeks," a senior government official said. "It's awful

to raise expectations and make people believe things that are later revealed as improved. That destroys credibility."

"I was astonished by the way bright, learned officials have acted throughout this whole affair," the official continued. "They acted as if they didn't realize the world was watching us and judging us to see how we would handle this."

The government's chief investigator in the bombing, Judge Juan José Galeano, has dropped out of the spotlight and has refused requests for interviews after issuing the arrest warrant for four Iranian diplomats whom the dissident identified as being involved in other terrorist activities, including the bombing of the Israeli Embassy here in 1992.

Iran has said that none of the four were in Argentina at the time of the bombing, an assertion Argentina has not disputed. Furthermore, Iranian officials have accused the United States and Israel, whose intelligence agencies helped Argentina in its investigation, of pressing the Menem government to link the bombing to Iran.

While there are fewer police officers on street corners now than there were a week or so ago, synagogues and Jewish schools are still protected by barricades, policemen and guard dogs.

facts were in, Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella said in an interview that he believed Judge Galeano had acted responsibly in issuing the warrant for the arrest of the Iranians based on the information available at the time.

"There was a tremendous public pressure to find the culprits and a lot of overenthusiasm that the first investigations were leading somewhere," Mr. Di Tella said.

Indeed, after the bombing, the Argentine government came under pressure from Jewish groups here to exhaust all possibilities in investigating the blast and to prevent future acts of terrorism.

The 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy here, in which 29 people were killed, was never resolved.

Meanwhile, Argentina remains on a state of alert that began two weeks ago after the United States and Israel informed the government that they had information indicating another bomb attack was likely.

While there are fewer police officers on street corners now than there were a week or so ago, synagogues and Jewish schools are still protected by barricades, policemen and guard dogs.

Party in India Calls Strike in Aide's Slaying

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

Mr. Zedillo's closest rival, Diego Fernández de Cevallos of the right-of-center National Action Party, had garnered 26.8 percent of the vote so far.

On Wednesday morning, the head of the Federal Electoral Institute, Jorge Carpizo McGregor, said officials had found out about plans to introduce a virus into the institute's main computer that would have thrown the counting process into disarray. That would have been a disconcerting echo of 1988, when the computer system broke down.

Mr. Carpizo, who is also secretary of the Interior Ministry, did not explain how the plan would have worked or who was responsible. He said only that he had received indications that someone had wanted to use a virus "to disconnect the whole system."

"For this reason we took many precautions and it didn't happen," he said. He added that he had "indications of those who possibly were responsible," but he did not reveal who they might be. He said that the matter would be investigated and that those responsible would be prosecuted.

Available from public card phones only.

Demands^{CC} 800-202-0002 Iceland⁺ 1-800-751-6524 Iran⁺ (Special Phones Only) Outside of Managua, dial 02 first.

Argentina⁺ 001-502-333-1111 Ecuador⁺ 1-800-202-0112 Egypt^{CC} 1-800-55-1001 Norway^{CC}

Bolivia⁺ 1-800-626-1000 (Outside of Caro, dial 02 first.) 355-5770 Italy^{CC} 177-150-2722 Panama⁺

Bahrain⁺ 800-202-0001 El Salvador⁺ 185 Jamaica⁺ 172-1022 Military Base⁺

Belgium^{CC} 0800-10012 Finland^{CC} 9800-102-00 Kenya⁺ 800-674-7000 Paraguay⁺

Bermuda⁺ 1-800-623-0488 France^{CC} 15V-00-19 (Available from most major cities.) 0800-11-0024 Peru^{CC}

Bolivia⁺ 0-800-2222 Germany^{CC} 001-199 Kuwait^{CC} 800-MC(800-2

THE AMERICAS / THE ABORTION PARAGRAPH

Catholic Church Pursues a Complicated Health Strategy

By Gustav Niebuhr

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The nation's largest private provider of health care, the Roman Catholic Church, finds itself of two minds when it comes to new health-care legislation.

It desperately wants universal coverage. But it cannot live with a provision that many legislators are likely to insist on: including guaranteed coverage for abortion.

As a result, the church finds itself pursuing a lobbying strategy that is at the least, exceptionally complicated and at the worst paradoxical.

In dioceses across the country, Catholic leaders are using telephone calls, postcards and personal visits to Congress to make the two-pronged argument that has been summed up in a letter inserted in church bulletins over the last month:

"We can have health-care reform that does not include abortion coverage and that does provide coverage for all," it says.

The letter, distributed by the bishops' public policy arm, the United States Catholic Conference, includes the Capitol Hill switchboard number.

In a speech in Washington in May, Cardinal Joseph Bernardin of Chicago declared passionately that "justice and the common good" demanded a thorough restructuring of health care, but he added that "insistence on abortion coverage will turn millions of advocates of reform into adversaries of health-care legislation."

Most of the proposals before Congress now include a requirement that Americans be offered a standard package of benefits including "pregnancy-related services," a phrase widely taken to include abortion. But this

provision is certain to provoke bitter debate if and when the House and Senate begin serious efforts to pass legislation.

The church's opposition to abortion is, of course, well known. But to grasp the bishops' position, one must understand that the Catholic stake in health care is institutional.

As the largest private health-care provider in the United States, the Catholic Church accounts for about one of every six hospital beds.

Through various dioceses and religious orders, the church operates 566 hospitals, many of them founded by congregations of nuns. They have a disproportionately large stake in the quest for universal coverage, as they treat large numbers of the poor and uninsured.

The hospitals have already been struggling to preserve that sense of

charitable mission in the face of the market forces now reshaping the medical system. Further complicating matters, many institutions are in the midst of a generational handover, as a dwindling cadre of nuns turns over control to lay administrators.

The bishops as a body have been on record supporting some form of universal access to health care since 1979, when they declared that "the state should make comprehensive provision for insurance against illness, invalidity, unemployment and old age."

But the Democratic bills now before Congress, which would move the nation much closer to that goal, all include abortion coverage.

The bills, however, all include a "provider conscience clause" intended to allow hospitals and doctors to refuse to perform abortions.

The bishops have said this does not

assuage their concerns, because Catholics would still have to pay into insurance plans that cover abortion, and Catholic hospitals could not ethically join the networks of insurers, doctors and hospitals.

Market forces are already promoting the formation of these networks, but they might become even more widespread under some of the health proposals under consideration.

That means being left out could prove a financial disaster, the bishops argued in a recent letter sent to all members of Congress.

"Because they could not agree to coordinate access to abortions or solicit abortion providers to join their network, Catholic facilities could be effectively barred from leading such provider networks," their letter said. "Many Catholic institutions simply may not survive in such a situation."

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Clinton Decides to Be Seen, Not Heard

WASHINGTON — Waves of Cubans were fleeing to Florida, his health and crime bills were barely dodging doom, but the only question President Bill Clinton would touch at his ritual morning jog earlier this week had to do with the injured Achilles' tendon of Vice President Al Gore.

"He's better," Mr. Clinton allowed grudgingly — then clammed up tight.

In a month of stunning surprises from Washington, this one surely ranks among them: Mr. Clinton, maybe the chattiest man ever to occupy the Oval Office, is suddenly rationing his conversation like Calvin (Silent Cal) Coolidge.

In the last two weeks, he has had none of the photo opportunities that he has long used for run-on lectures on topics from the federal deficit to defense conversion. He has taken reporters' questions on only two occasions, and is threatening to hold to the new task indefinitely.

Urging the new policy was his new chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, who, adopting a view long held by the Washington punditocracy, argued that Mr. Clinton has been talking too much. The common view at the White House is now that Mr. Clinton needs to save his wind.

The new, more coy Clinton has had a very real impact on the network television correspondents, who like to have fresh footage of the president — preferably answering one of their questions — every day. Now they are resorting to shots of the president ignoring them.

It Has Been an Expensive Nonvacation

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and his family are still stuck in the capital, where they can only dream about their postponed beach vacation on Martha's Vineyard. But taxpayers have already begun to foot the bill.

Since Monday, when the Clintons had planned to hole up on the Massachusetts island, the tab has quietly been running for dozens of rooms and residences rented for presidential aides, military technicians and Secret Service agents.

Lodging space is so scarce at the height of the summer season, aides to Mr. Clinton say, that the White House had no choice but to make its best guess about when Congress might wrap up business and then agree to pay for the rooms whether they were used or not. But having gambled and lost, the costs to the White House, and thus to taxpayers, are mounting.

An Early Exit From Presidential Race

WASHINGTON — At a time when most Republican hopefuls are still weighing whether to run for president, one of them, William J. Bennett, has announced that he will not join the race.

Mr. Bennett, a former education secretary and drug policy director, cited family and professional reasons on Wednesday for not seeking the Republican nomination, leaving up for grabs the religious conservatives who have been his biggest supporters.

Quote/Unquote

Senator Byron L. Dorgan, Democrat of North Dakota, on the politicking over the crime bill: "This debate is like a migraine headache: It goes on and on and on." (WP)

Away From Politics



NO PARKING — A car submerged in a Chicago apartment-complex swimming pool after it plowed through a fence. The driver, 86, was rescued.

• Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and for the group's former executive director, Benjamin F. Chavis Jr., agreed to discuss an out-of-court settlement after a judge rejected Mr. Chavis's bid for reinstatement.

• Yale University officials said they had asked the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta to make a safety inspection of the laboratory where a scientist was infected with a rare tropical virus. The scientist was infected Aug. 8 while conducting research on the virus, called Brazilian Sabia, which can kill by causing severe internal bleeding. He apparently violated university safety rules by failing to report a spill of the virus in the lab and by moving about in the general public until Aug. 19, potentially exposing as many as 80 people to the virus, Yale officials said. No secondary infections have been detected.

• A sweepstakes company Publisher's Clearing House has agreed with 14 states to clarify its contest mailings, after recipients complained about official-looking notices that seemed to label everyone a "finalist" or declared their eligibility for a "final round." Publisher's Clearing House agreed to pay the states \$490,000 to reimburse them for their two-year investigation. The agreement was announced between the company and Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Wisconsin, Tennessee and Texas.

• Nearly 1,000 people were evacuated as a hurricane, designated John, approached Johnston Island, a U.S.-held Pacific island that contains a chemical weapons incinerator.

WP, NYT, AP, Reuters

North Within Spitting Range of Senate?

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — As a call-in show host in Richmond egged him on before a live radio audience, the candidate for the U.S. Senate swigged a cup of water, then squirted it between the gap in his front teeth high into the air, hitting a target nearly 10 feet away.

"Bull's eye! Dead-on!" said Oliver L. North, the former Marine lieutenant colonel, who still likes to prove he has that can-do spirit.

After months of dismissive attacks from pundits and fellow Republicans, Mr. North is finally having a good time running for the Senate from Virginia, and with good reason.

Perhaps because his detractors recognize they can do only so much to stop Mr. North now that he has his party's nomination and the criticism has subsided over his role in the Iran-contra scandal and his citation for contempt of Congress.

Mr. North is widely viewed as coming on strongest among the four candidates in this highly unusual race.

He has pulled even with Senator Charles S. Robb in the polls, with each getting about 30 percent, and is well ahead of the two independent contenders, former Governor L. Douglas Wilder and former State Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman.

Moreover, Mr. North had, by the end of

June, raised \$8.6 million in campaign contributions, as against \$2.5 million by Mr. Robb, a Democrat. He has been by far the most visible of the candidates, both in his television advertising and in appearances across the state.

And since winning the Republican nomination in June, Mr. North has picked up the support of established party members like former Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada and former Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, who had been among his most outspoken critics earlier.

Some even venture to say that Mr. North is now the man to beat.

Mark J. Rozell, a political science professor at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Virginia, who was once skeptical of Mr. North's appeal, is one of many analysts who have revised their views.

"I can say with a great deal of confidence there is one candidate who will not fade by Election Day, and that is Oliver North," he said. "He has the most committed, fervent following, and the best grassroots campaign. And he's getting the most media coverage because he's setting the agenda for the campaign, defining himself and his opponents."

Mr. North, 50, who has vowed to retire to the Virginia countryside if elected to two terms, is trying to do some image building. He wants to be liked.

As he told an audience Wednesday: "At the end of my two terms in the U.S. Senate,

I want the people of Virginia to think of me as an old shoe, very comfortable to be with."

Mr. North is a passionate speaker, talking of issues like the ravages of crime, and he lingers after events, looking for more hands to shake. He does not come off as a cocky Marine who won prominence after shredding documents about the secret contra operation he ran for the Nicaraguan contras against the demand of Congress.

"Oliver North is not the demon they created," Mr. North told his radio audience as he picked on one of his favorite targets the press. "He's a good father. He's a human being. It's hard, sometimes, to get that message across."

Mr. North's biggest challenge is still to get that message across, to win over the people who do not believe that someone convicted of three felony counts — obstruction of Congress, destroying documents and accepting an illegal gift — should sit in the Senate, even though the convictions were thrown out on appeal.

"This is a kamikaze candidacy," said Stuart Stevens, a Republican media strategist. "The only way this guy can win is if he goes on camera and explains why he was convicted of a felony. But he continues to ignore it as if it didn't happen, as if he were some sort of Shenandoah populist who emerged from a military background to run agains the system."

Italian Tourists Shot in Florida

The Associated Press

KISSIMMEE, Florida — An Italian couple visiting the United States was shot several times in a robbery attempt in central Florida, the police say.

The man was in critical condition Thursday at Orlando Regional Medical Center, while the woman was listed in stable condition, a nursing supervisor said. The couple, in their late 30s, asked not to be identified.

The police said the couple were walking on a sidewalk when two men began following them. A third man was waiting in a car across the street. The two men forced the couple toward the car and a struggle ensued. Witnesses told the police that they heard gunshots, then saw the car speed away. The victims were found lying on the pavement.

'65 Test Sent Radioactive Cloud Over Los Angeles

By Melissa Healy

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal agency's test of a nuclear-powered rocket in 1965 produced a radioactive cloud that drifted over Los Angeles before dissipating over the Pacific Ocean, according to a lawmaker who says the area's 6 million residents were used as human guinea pigs in the experiment.

Citing documents recently made public by the Energy Department, Representative Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, said the radioactive cloud of nuclear material was a result of an "intentional accident" designed to monitor the effects of a malfunction aboard the rocket. In a letter to Mrs. O'Leary, Mr. Markey urged the secretary to refer the rocket test to the investigating panel for consideration as a human experiment. If the panel accepts the experi-

ment as an episode of human experimentation, Los Angeles residents who can demonstrate that they were affected by the test could be eligible for some compensation.

The test was conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission, a predecessor of the Energy Department, with the assistance of the U.S. Public Health Service and a private contractor. It took place on Jan. 12,

1965, and was what scientists called a "controlled excursion."

The rocket took off from a Nevada test site and burned off part of its radioactive core in a spectacle that scientists said resembled a Roman candle.

Winds pushed the resulting cloud of radioactive debris southwest over Death Valley, and then onward over "the Los Angeles area," according to the documents.

Russian Submarines Reappear in Atlantic

REYKJAVIK — Russian submarines have reappeared on patrol in the North Atlantic after an absence of two years, Icelandic officials said.

The officials said the submarines had been detected "in the past few months" sailing west out of Murmansk and in international waters.

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TENDER NOTICE

MANAGED LEASED LINE NETWORK IN HUNGARY

The HUNGARIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CEP LTD. (HTC) now invites sealed bids for the supply and supervision of installation of a Managed Leased Line Network (MLLN) in Hungary.

The MLLN, scheduled to be executed in 1995-96, will be a new, country-wide, digital, centrally managed overlay network to fulfill HTC's business customers' leased line demands for their corporate networks. The MLLN will operate on HTC's existing digital transmission (PDH) infrastructure through EI and optionally E3 interfaces.

Planned service features of the overlay network are:

- End-to-end managed digital leased line services from sub-rate to super-rate transparent data speeds, framed EI, EI and fractional EI services, analogue voice transmission with signalling.
- The above range of services shall be extended in the near future with frame relay, ATM access, LAN-to-LAN, VPN (Virtual Private Networking) and other value added services for data, voice, video and multi-media application facilities.

Bidders are required to offer fully integrated system-solutions, based on a single Network Management System, 1/0 DXC's flexible multiplexers and local loop driving and terminating equipment. The complete MLLN project will include 54 nodes country-side and 26 nodes in Budapest by the end of 1996, of which 19 and 6 nodes, respectively, shall be established by the end of 1995.

Interested companies and consortia, who have the capability to complete this project may inspect the Tender Documents and may purchase them from 1st September, 1994 at the following address:

INTELTRADE CO. LTD.
Ms. Mária Gabriella Tóth, Sales Executive
Budapest, II. Medve utca 25-29, 1027 Hungary
Tel.: (+36-1) 201-0054
Fax: (+36-1) 201-0017 or 201-0008

upon payment of a non-refundable fee of USD 400 (domestic companies shall pay HUF 44,000). Remittances shall be made to the account # 217-9931/2949-008 kept by Inteltrade Co. Ltd. with Citibank Budapest. The following reference shall be made:

Tender No. IT-204/IMG

The tender documents will be available upon presentation of the receipt of the effected remittance. Bidder may ask for mailing the Tender Documents to his address, if he sends the above receipt to Inteltrade and undertakes to pay the mailing costs.

Bids shall be delivered to the above address not later than 11:00 a.m. on 1st November, 1994.

All bids shall be accompanied by a bid security of not less than 300,000 USD or its equivalent in any freely convertible currency.

Only those bidders will proceed to the evaluation of their bids who meet the postqualification criteria which is stipulated in the Tender Documents.

Official Budget: \$ 11,079,392
Term of execution: 15 months
Price of the Bid Document: \$ 3

U.S. Policy on Cuba: Castro Holds the Key

**But Neither Havana Nor the Refugees
Seem Ready to Help Solve the Crisis**

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Clinton administration policy toward Cuba is adrift, and rescue for Washington is up to the unpredictable Fidel Castro and thousands of potential refugees.

The administration's radical shifts on treatment of refugees, undertaken largely to calm down

face of congressional hard-liners and still harboring hopes of electoral gain in Florida, set aside such proposals. Instead, he in effect prolonged the policy of his predecessor, George Bush, holding that Mr. Castro would eventually fall.

All this puts Mr. Clinton in the uncomfortable position of depending on the kindness of strangers. Either Mr. Castro or the refugees must change their mind. Lacking incentives from Washington, neither has given indications of doing so.

The question of time is pressing because Washington has decided to lock up Cubans at Guantanamo until they can be repatriated to Cuba. For some, that could be a life sentence.

Mr. Clinton's policy was not driven by a contemplation of what to do about Cuba, officials said, but rather by a desire to avoid a repeat of the 1980 Mariel influx of refugees. When making his decision to reverse refugee policy, Mr. Clinton reminisced to aides about his experience as governor of Arkansas, when 20,000 Cubans were held at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, and some escaped into nearby neighborhoods. The incident helped cost Mr. Clinton his re-election.

The memory makes him averse to putting any Cubans on U.S. territory anywhere, officials say.

Anti-Kim Movement Discounted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — A leaflet attacking North Korea's leader-designate, Kim Jong Il, seems to be the work of disgruntled individuals rather than a power group, officials in South Korea said Thursday.

A senior presidential official said there were no indications that Mr. Kim had had any problem succeeding his late father, President Kim Il Sung.

Western diplomats confirmed that leaflets against Mr. Kim had been scattered at several embassies in Pyongyang last week.

The leaflets, whose full contents are not yet known, contained a passage asserting, "No hereditary succession of power can be permitted in a socialist country."

Such criticism may have come from supporters of orthodox Marxism-Leninism rather than the so-called self-reliance ideology of the late president.

Some defectors from the North, kept in the custody of intelligence authorities before being presented to the public here, have said students scattered subversive leaflets.

Mr. Kim, 52, was groomed for more than two decades as his father's successor and continues to be hailed as such by Pyongyang's official media.

But he still has not been confirmed in key positions his father held until his death July 8. These are state president, general secretary of the Korea Workers' Party and head of the party's military commission.

Meanwhile, the Seoul Broadcasting System quoted an unidentified senior government official as saying that Pyongyang had stepped up ideology education among its cadres.

"This is an indication that after Kim's death, ideological confusion in the North is more serious than previously known," the official was quoted as saying.

Meanwhile, a Japanese Olympic Committee official on Thursday said he had been told that North Korea was withdrawing as host of next year's East Asian Games.

(AFP, Reuters)

On September 6th, the IHT will publish a Sponsored Section on

The Shipping Industry

Among the topics to be covered are:

- Possible alliance among four of the world's largest shipping companies.
- An analysis of technological advances.
- Effects of GATT on the shipping industry.
- Focus on the luxury cruise market.
- Financing — the development of off-shore shipping funds.

Reprints of this section will be distributed at the Shipbuilding, Machinery & Marine Technology Exhibition and Conference in Hamburg from September 27-October 1.

For further information, please contact Bill Maher in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78, fax (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**



Soon-to-be Cuban refugees tossing coins into the ocean. They are asking their goddess of the sea for safe passage.

CUBA: As Exodus Continues, U.S. Rebuffs Castro on Refugee Negotiations

Continued from Page 1
States as well as us," said Mr. Castro, who took power in 1959.

The Cuban leader said the main factors fueling the exodus were the embargo and Washington's failure to allow in more Cubans who apply for visas in Havana.

President Clinton pulled the welcome mat from under Cuban refugees a week ago, but more than 10,000 have flooded out of Cuba since that announcement.

The Coast Guard said 476 Cubans were picked up before dawn Thursday in the Florida Straits.

Pentagon officials estimated Thursday how much it would cost American taxpayers to detain tens of thousands of Cuban and Haitian refugees at the Guantánamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba. They said it would cost \$100 million to prepare the base to hold 45,000 refugees, and \$20 million a month to feed and shelter them.

Mr. Tarnoff, who has been the State Department's chief voice on Cuba with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher on vacation, had a harsh reaction to Mr. Castro's speech, saying, "Once again, there was an attempt by the Cuban leader to lay the responsibility for the crisis in Cuba at the foot of the United States."

"We simply reject that premise," he said, "and that is the reason that we do not believe it is useful to have a dialogue with Castro."

In turning down such talks, the administration is following the policy advocated by the Cuban-American National Foundation, the nation's most powerful Cuban-American organization, which favors a worldwide economic embargo of Cuba rather than negotiations.

SENATE: Democrats Succeed in Winning Vote to Advance Crime Bill

Continued from Page 1
as S. Foley of Washington, has said he is willing to consider a very narrow health-insurance bill rather than pressing for Mr. Clinton's broader package.

Senate Democratic leaders cautioned that the time off would be used to continue negotiations among key Democratic and Republican senators, and an optimistic White House official declared Thursday: "I don't think going home is going to be the death knell of health care."

Mr. Clinton's chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, seemed resigned to the delay.

"I think," he said, "it may be healthier for everyone to be able to take this break and to have the key parties continue to

negotiate in what I think will be a quieter atmosphere, which is probably what we want."

But many analysts see few prospects for a vote on health care before the November congressional elections. If that is true, the centerpiece of Mr. Clinton's legislative agenda for 1994 would be all but dead. And some Democratic members of Congress may be open to attacks from Republicans that they failed to deliver on their promise of health care reform.

According to one report, Mr. Clinton has discussed suspending debate on health care until next year with his key Democratic allies in Congress.

PARIS: Significance of Liberation Is Again Apparent

Continued from Page 1
sent. Just as de Gaulle insisted that it was an all-French affair in 1944, it was an all-French occasion on Thursday.

Over the last week, ceremonies have recalled key moments of the Communist-led insurrection that eventually prompted tens of thousands of Parisians to build barricades across the city and turn against an enemy that, in Paris at least, had until then faced minimal resistance.

On Thursday night, before a fireworks display along the Seine and a massive "popular" celebration in the Place de la Concorde, it was the moment to honor General Leclerc's Free French forces, which landed in Normandy on Aug. 1, 1944, and, at de Gaulle's insistence, both had sought maximum political advantage from this week's anniversary.

The politics of today, though, are little compared with the political maneuvering that preceded and accompanied the liberation of Paris. Before D-Day, de Gaulle had to fight Washington's desire to impose a military government on France as if it were an occupied territory. By mid-August 1944, as the Battle of Normandy was finally ending, he again had to insist that Paris be freed.

De Gaulle's suspicion of the Allies, though, was matched only by his distrust of the Communists, who dominated the Resistance in Paris. And when the National Police seized the police headquarters on Aug. 19, 1944, de Gaulle's greatest fear was that the Communists would liberate the city.

Until that moment, while many German officers and troops had already left the city, Paris itself had hardly stirred.

Bomb Defused in Britain

The Associated Press

LONDON — Nearly a thousand people were allowed to go home Thursday after being evacuated because of the discovery 145 miles north of London of an unexploded German bomb from World War II. The bomb was defused.

Indeed, it is a measure of de

Gaulle's impact on modern French history, both as the head of a provisional government until January 1946 and later as president from 1958 to 1969, that French politicians are to this day still wrestling to inherit his mantle.

As a Socialist, President François Mitterrand always opposed him. But the two main contenders to succeed Mr. Mitterrand in May — Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur — are Gaullists, and both have sought maximum political advantage from this week's anniversary.

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CHINA: Business Faces Dilemma Over Human Rights

Continued from Page 1

status in late May. Human rights groups want American companies in China to adopt a code similar to the Sullivan principles that pushed U.S. companies in South Africa to undermine racial segregation laws at the workplace, develop black housing and support black education and training.

Such a code in China would be able to guarantee decent working conditions, renounce prison labor and commit U.S. executives to actively promote human rights and lobby Chinese authorities on behalf of political prisoners.

The code would mean not only keeping people such as Mr. Gao on Chrysler's payroll, but also would call for executives such as Mr. Eaton to intervene on their behalf when they are detained.

That sort of action is far from the minds of most executives when they come to China seeking big contracts. When the DuPont Co. chairman, Edgar S. Woolard Jr., met with President Jiang Zemin here earlier this month, he did not broach the

subject of political prisoners or human rights.

"We have the exact same objective of improving the quality of life of people in China," Mr. Woolard said after the meeting. While he said they were "in agreement on our philosophy," he added that it was "inappropriate for business people to be involved when governments are involved in these issues."

Many corporate executives say the business of business is business, not human rights. Norman P. Givant, a Shanghai-based American lawyer, calls a code of conduct "a foolish gesture" designed to "mollify domestic constituencies" in the United States and a form of "moral posturing."

"The image reminds me of American missionaries in the 19th century preaching to Polynesians to wear clothes," he said.

Robert A. Kapp, head of the U.S.-China Business Council, said that while he accepts the notion that "business has moral responsibilities," he rejects a corporate code of conduct as "redundant of old-style U.S. attitudes toward China; it assumes

that China's domestic social situation is America's to mold."

Many business leaders fear that a human rights stance would cost them opportunities in China. "A code of conduct would be viewed by the Chinese government as another attempt to influence Chinese domestic politics and would be detrimental to U.S. business," said Zhuang Nanbin, a public affairs executive for AT&T China Inc. "Our competitors, as they don't have this problem."

Human rights advocates say U.S. companies need not fear retaliation because of the size of their investment in China and because of the U.S. market absorbs about a third of Chinese exports. "They are in a position to use the considerable clout that they have," said Richard Dicker, Human Rights Watch associate counsel.

A handful of U.S. companies — especially those with name-brand products, including Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Nike Inc. — have adopted codes to protect their image. In 1993, Levi Strauss & Co. and Timberland Co. broke off business ties with China because of human rights violations.

The woman who wants to be a primary school teacher, has more reason to fear than most. At the time of the killings, her father was mayor of Bugarara, a commune that includes Shara. She said he had tried to prevent the killings, but it is not known how the new government will treat former officials, and her father has fled to Zaire.

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International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

From Rwanda to Cairo

As you look at those terrible photographs from Rwanda — the endless lines of refugees, the starving children — perhaps you wonder about the causes of this great tragedy. The Rwandan civil war is military, political and personal in its execution; but these activities are playing out in a particular context: a merciless struggle for land in a peasant society whose birthrates have put an unsustainable pressure on it. As recently as 1950, Rwanda's population was 2.4 million. This year, before the killing began, it was 4 million. Its birthrate is twice the worldwide average and three times that of the United States.

Since 1950 the world's population has doubled. In many countries that increase has been accommodated comfortably with peace and rising prosperity. But most of those fortunate countries are in the middle upper levels of the income scale, with pending industries to provide jobs.

Rwanda is typical of much of Africa, north and south, where the number of people has tripled since 1950. There are other recent examples on the continent of similar stress that has ended in disease, famine and war. And not only in Africa, but elsewhere in the world. The total population of the planet, now about 5.6 billion, is rising on a path that will take it to 8 billion in one more generation, by

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Misrule Batters Nigeria

The reckless soldiers who govern Nigeria seem to have a single response to anything that displeases them: Lock up everybody who is out of step, even if that means half the country. Since the country in question happens to be the most populous in Africa, a major exporter of oil and a volatile mix of a dozen cultures, 250 languages and three unstable regions, this martial misrule has to be of serious concern to Africa, Washington and the world.

It would appear that the army manual stipulates these rules for dividing, demoralizing and impoverishing a potentially vital nation:

- If elections are held and voters favor the candidate least liked by the soldiers, then annul the election. That happened in June 1993 when the presumed winner was Moshood Abiola, whose victory would have ended a decade of military rule and for the first time allowed a scrupulous election from the thriving southwest to serve as president.

- If the presumed winner refuses to accept defeat, then charge him with treason, hold him incommunicado and ignore court orders to produce him for a judicial hearing. That happened this June to Mr. Abiola, a wealthy entrepreneur and a Muslim whose generous benevolence has given him national standing and a national following.

- If newspapers publish what is obvious to everybody, that these steps have provoked an argument within the military, then silence them. This has happened to a

2025. Most of the newcomers will be born into the societies that are the least able to employ them. The World Bank estimates that about 70 percent of the increase will be in countries with average incomes of less than \$700 a year — that is, at best no richer than Egypt, where the United Nations conference on population will be held early next month.

One consequence of high birthrates in the poor countries and low rates in the rich ones is already very visible. The pressure of immigration on the rich is rising. The boat people trying to make their ways perilously to Florida are only part of a much larger pattern. At the UN Cairo conference, the basic quarrel will be whether high birthrates constitute a threat requiring a worldwide response. The Vatican, many Muslim leaders, some American Protestants and some economists, among many others, argue vigorously that it is not.

They may be right regarding many parts of the world, but they are profoundly wrong about the countries where high birthrates aggravate extreme poverty. The way to judge the Cairo conference's work is to ask whether it will make any difference in the poorest countries — a list of about three dozen beginning with Rwanda, Iraq, Haiti and Nicaragua.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nuclear Black Market: Much Ado About Not Much

By Josef Joffe

MUNICH — Pst, wanna build a bomb? Come to Germany, it's hog heaven for plutonium, lithium and other goodies that go into the making of nuclear or even thermonuclear weapons.

Fortunately, that is poppycock, even though German authorities have counted 440 illicit nuclear deals since 1991.

That is a startling number, but on closer inspection the incidents do not add up to Apocalypse Now.

It is grams and micrograms, a few drops of caesium here and a handful of lithium there. And the big haul that Munich police proudly presented this month — "the biggest-ever plutonium find in Germany, and probably in the world" — was not the real stuff.

It was 300 grams of mixed-oxide fuel, a blend of natural (non-bomb) uranium and plutonium that powers civilian reactors. A terrorist, even a state like Libya, would have a very hard time separating the bomb-grade plutonium from the rest of the fuel.

Earlier in the summer, the world was similarly shocked with tall tales of plutonium and uranium busts in Germany. On closer inspection, the catch turns out to be six grams of the one and less than one gram of the other. If you want to build a bomb this way, you would have to be very patient. Since your average terrorist

is not exactly a bomb *Meister*, he would have to acquire at least nine kilograms of pure plutonium metal. Even then, his problem would only begin.

The basic recipe he can get from a public library. After that, it is precision work of the highest caliber that only an advanced economy can master — machining a perfect plutonium sphere, surrounding it with a decent neutron-reflector, enveloping it with high explosives all of which must go off in the same millisecond to compress the core into a critical mass. Carlos could not do it, and neither could Libya.

So why the excitement that galvanizes European and American newsmagazines to lead with cover stories such as "Nukes for Sale" or "The Blackmailers' New Weapons"? Is Russia really flooding market with bomb-grade material? And is Germany really the place where the likes of Iraq or Hezbollah are heading with their nuclear shopping lists?

Hardly. "The European market," a German expert told Newsweek, "consists almost exclusively of undercover policemen." The chief prosecutor of the city-state of Bremen confirms: "There is no evidence of a genuine market for plutoni-

um in Germany." In other words, it is Amateur Hour rather than Armageddon — a story of countless sting operations netting desperate small-timers in search of instant riches.

An investigating commission of the German Parliament might well ponder why this is so — why the police and the secret services are creating a climate of doom in the name of law enforcement. Cynics have a quick answer. The government is pushing hard for legislation that would give the intelligence services extensive new powers of domestic surveillance currently not sanctioned by the constitution. What better way to convince the skeptics than to foster visions of imminent nuclear disaster?

But if there is a danger, it is neither clear nor present. Although it may well be true that corruption in Russia is rising while the state's grip is loosening, there is no evidence that bomb-grade material is slipping out of the country in significant quantities.

Nor would this be very plausible. As a nuclear power, Russia has absolutely no interest in sharing its exalted place with the nuclear wannabes of this world. Yes, there is leakage from Russian laboratories and power plants, and some of the stuff ends up in Europe. But the last thing Boris Yeltsin will countenance is

the looting of well-guarded Russian plutonium stores for private gain and profit.

Nor is there a real demand that would get the well-organized Russian underground into the game. Terrorists can wreak havoc much more cheaply with that blend of fertilizer and diesel fuel which almost wrecked the World Trade Center in New York. And rogue states are not interested in a few kilos of plutonium.

They don't want one or two bombs, which would invite deadly presumption, but a whole fuel cycle, which would yield nuclear independence and an arsenal large enough for dispersion and concealment.

Nonetheless, Russia and the West should take notice. Sometimes, drops do presage a flood, and hence it is high time to put in place all those dams that we have discussed for years — from a functioning accounting system (there is none in Russia) to physical safeguards installed at storage sites, border posts and airports. For nuclear disarmament is now releasing about 100 tons of pure plutonium a year. In the hands of experienced bomb makers, that is good for up to 20,000 bombs.

The writer is foreign and editorial page editor of *Suddeutsche Zeitung*. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Why Hafez Assad and Yasser Arafat Have to Be Taken Seriously

By Stephen P. Cohen

MONTREAL — Yasser Arafat makes all the decisions for the new Palestinian authority. This frustrates many Palestinians, the Israelis and virtually all foreigners and world economic institutions.

President Hafez Assad is, of course, the supreme authority in Syria. Outsiders so much emphasize this fact that they have trouble believing that he has political constraints other than his own inhibitions and rigid positions.

Both leaders are determined to pursue peace by using the very ideas and methods that they have exploited to retain power in the long years of the conflict. They are convinced that their mastery of internal political complexities and of inter-Arab rivalries, and their careful modulation of the conflict with Israel, have enabled them to survive to this watershed.

Their peoples, including their harshest critics, share their basic assumption that only they can bring peace to their nations.

Israeli and American officials are convinced that these leaders are essential. With Mr. Arafat, this acceptance isudging with Mr. Assad, it is grudging and respectively wary.

However, in light of Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization terrorism, Israeli and American public opinion understandably shares the grudges more than the acceptance. These Israelis and Americans believe that peace can succeed only if Mr. Arafat and Mr. Assad abandon their old methods and concepts.

But the other side of King Hussein's image is his weakness as an enemy of Israel. This heightens the contrast with Mr. Assad's insistence on military strength and unabashed willingness to use force.

Still, the king has played a weak hand with panache, dignity and determination. Now that he has played it, the West must hurry to strengthen it.

Mr. Arafat exploits his own weakness by masterly and mendacious brinkmanship, his unique brand of guerrilla diplomacy. He uses his one credible threat again

and again — that if he fails, the extremists on the left and right will rise and chaos will ensue.

Mr. Assad flouts his ability to make war while seeking peace. But he can deliver peace. The burden is on him to show that it can be done comprehensively, relatively quickly and with Israel as a full partner.

We should listen with close attention to Mr. Assad's analysis. He has led Syria and the forces of rejection almost throughout the period since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. No one knows better than he how the logic and emotion of that rejection can be put to rest.

He says he is determined to make peace. He is very convincing to those who hear him (as I did on Aug. 16 in Damascus as part of a Council on Foreign Relations delegation) and to those who overhear him.

Mr. Arafat is determined to build his Gaza-Jericho rump entity into a Palestinian state that lives in peace and economic cooperation with Israel. He has already staked his life on that belief and has maneuvered his people into that gamble.

Perhaps the West should be a little more reticent in denouncing his strategies for controlling Hamas terrorism and building Palestinian institutions. Maybe it can be more creative in developing

economic strategies that fit his style of governing.

Arab leaders are dealing with Arab leaders as they find them. Mr. Assad and Mr. Arafat have decided to make peace. There will be a time for different leaders with other values and practices that are closer to the West's. But we will never get to that promising next generation if we undermine today's leaders by burdening the present with our too lofty hopes for the future.

The writer is president of the Center for Middle East Peace and Economic Cooperation in Montreal. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Expect a Syrian-Israeli Breakthrough Soon

THE Assad regime urgently needs Western aid since the demise of its superpower patron, the Soviet Union, and the drying up of migrant remittances and financial assistance from the oil-producing Gulf states. The promise of U.S. financial rewards will reinforce the perception in Syria that it must make peace with Israel.

With the Palestinian and Jordanian breakthroughs, Syria is isolated; Hafez Assad can no longer pose as the representative of a united Arab front. He is fully aware of the new realities of Middle Eastern politics and his dwindling options.

He is playing hard to get, hoping to win further concessions from Israel and induce the United States to recognize the strategic role of Syria in regional security and stability. But he cannot afford a return to the status quo that would pit him against a new alliance of Israel, Turkey, the United States and most of the Arab states.

Mr. Assad is conscious of the intricacies of Israeli domestic politics. Collapse of Syrian-Israeli peace talks would bring to power a far less accommodating Likud-led government.

A number of developments suggest that the Syrian regime is moving steadily toward closing the final bloody chapter in Arab-Israeli hostilities.

Mr. Assad has embraced the formula "full withdrawal for full peace." A Syrian official has confirmed that indirect contacts with Israel have been established. The Syrian government has undertaken a deliberate effort to prepare the public for peace. And Mr. Assad has shown restraint by not opposing the Palestinian and Jordanian accords with Israel.

Mr. Assad and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin both now accept the basis for a settlement — territory for peace; and Mr. Rabin seems to be edging toward accepting Mr. Assad's "full withdrawal for full peace" formula.

The deadlock in peace talks is more tactical than strategic, and will yield to U.S. intervention and tangible assistance to the socioeconomic and political development of the area.

The Clinton administration is courting Mr. Assad, coaxing him to make a deal. Bill Clinton has gone out of his way to reassure Mr. Assad that he is "personally committed to the objective of a comprehensive peace" and recognizes that "Syria is the key to the achievement" of this goal. Secretary of State Warren Christopher has been shuttling between Damascus and Jerusalem, committing the political weight and prestige of U.S. diplomacy to the attainment of a treaty between the two sides.

For all these reasons, a breakthrough in the Syrian-Israeli peace talks is imminent.

Fayez A. Gerges, a visiting fellow in the Near Eastern Studies Department at Princeton University, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

The Revisionists Err: The Bomb Was to Save Lives

By Chalmers M. Roberts

30 vessels and damaged 368. More than 12,000 Americans died in taking Okinawa. The Japanese had 110,000 military and perhaps 150,000 civilian deaths, many of them suicides.

The Kyushu invasion was set for May 25, 1945, just after the German surrender in Europe. That casualties had long been on the leaders' minds is demonstrated by a passage from the autobiography of the journalist Joseph C. Marhsell. He tells of walking into the White House office of Admiral William Leahy, Roosevelt's chief of staff, around Feb. 1, 1945, to be greeted with: "Harsch, how do you think the American people would react to half a million casualties on the beaches of Japan?"

That was well before Okinawa. More precise casualty estimates were worked up for a White House meeting called by Harry Truman, on June 18 as the Okinawa struggle was ending. It was at this meeting that, according to the minutes, President Truman said he hoped "that there was a possibility of preventing an Okinawa, from one end of Japan to the other."

Admiral Leahy reported that in capturing Okinawa, U.S. troops "had lost 35 percent in casualties." The assault force planned for Kyushu numbered 766,700, and 35 percent of that — which Admiral Leahy said "would give a good estimate of the casualties to be expected" — would have come to more than 268,000.

Indeed, the costly battle for Okinawa was on everybody's mind, from Harry Truman, the new president, down to me, a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps working in the Pentagon. Why? Because the kamikaze attacks on our ships had extracted a terrible toll.

Kamikaze attacks sank some

Henry L. Stimson used those figures. Harry Truman spoke after the war of a possible 250,000 dead and 500,000 wounded, his justification for using the atomic bomb to end the war without a terribly costly invasion.

From the Potsdam Conference in Berlin on July 18, 1945, Harry Truman wrote to his wife, Bess, that Josef Stalin had then agreed to enter the Pacific war on Aug. 15. To this, the president added: "Till that day we'll end the war a year sooner now, and think of the kids who won't be killed!" This evidence does not fit the revisionist thesis that the United States used the bomb, in part at least, to intimidate the Soviet Union. It

was used to prevent casualties.

Estimates surely were wobbly, but I think they were reasonable. That opinion deserves, in part, from my inspection of Kyushu and its mountainous terrain and shallow beaches shortly after the surrender, plus interrogation of Japanese military personnel by myself and others. We were part of the U.S. Strategic Bomb Survey.

The Enola Gay dropped its bomb on Aug. 6, and the Soviets, scowling war's quick end, came in two days later, ahead of their promised date of Aug. 15. They wanted a piece of the Japanese empire and a say in Japan's future.

The writer covered local, national and international news for The Washington Post for 23 years.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Neglected Grave?

PARIS — The rumors that the grave of Guy de Maupassant, in the Montparnasse cemetery, has been neglected are altogether unfounded, and Mme. d'Harois de Blanquet, aunt of the late novelist, who visited it yesterday [Aug. 26], states that it is daily covered with fresh flowers. Only a plain wooden cross surrounds the grave, which is not to be the final resting place of the great writer. Permission has been obtained for the transportation of the remains to Père Lachaise, where a monument worthy of the reputation of the dead will be erected over them.

1944: Battle for Paris

PARIS — American and French columns fought their way into the center of Paris today [Aug. 25] and received a thunderous welcome from their citizens as they opened battle with Germans and Vichy militiamen still entrenched in important strongholds. The Allied troops entered the city from the south, and almost immediately as they reached the beautiful Luxembourg Gardens, the Nazis and the collaborationist militia opened fire.

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OPINION

Clinton's Strategic 'Plan' Is Hot Air and Pretense

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's most revealing policy document, laying out "the national security strategy" of the United States, no less, has been kept secret by the friendly, clever device of making it public.

Issued a month ago in the dead of night, the blue-covered "National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement" was dubbed "the En-En Document" by engaging reporters and enlarged pundits.

The struggle over naming the policy engagement (a Gary Hart term favored by the State Department) vs. enlargement (a Tony Lake term favored by the National Security Council staff) was resolved in a quintessentially Clintonian way: Both are used, conjuring a vision of involved timeliness.

But when a president signs off on a 25,000-word exposition of his global strategy, attention must be paid.

Some of it is silly political posturing: "With U.S. leadership, NATO has provided the muscle that is helping to bring about a peaceful settlement in the former Yugoslavia." Some leadership; some muscle.

The En-En Document deserves academic dissemination and respectful or infuriated analysis by think tanks. It can serve as the basis for "great debate" hearings when Richard Lugar of Indiana becomes chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in January.

That's because the strategy has become so determinedly anti-controversial that it should provoke controversy. By examining its drafting, we can see its policy evolution.

In an early version of the document, this line led a paragraph in the president's cover letter: "Ultimately, the strength of our security derives from the strength of our values." Gutsy human-rights rhetoric.

In the final version, perhaps after the decision on Clinton's most-favored-nation trade status, a line from a pragmatist was brought up from below as a substitute: "Our national security strategy reflects both America's interests and our values."

The following fix illuminates a switched emphasis: "We believe that our goals of promoting democracy, protecting our security, and enhancing our economy are mutually supportive" was changed, at perhaps the highest level, to "We believe that our goals of enhancing our security, bolstering our economic prosperity, and promoting democracy are mutually supportive." Different priorities.

A section on European defense, undermining NATO with a controversial-evasive Partnership for Peace, invites debate. "In keeping with our strategy of enlargement, PFP is open to all former members of the Warsaw Pact as well as other European states ... with PFP the best path toward NATO membership."

That means we are pretending to plan to invite Russia to join NATO, an organization that exists to protect Europe from Russia. The strategy, as stated, is an absurdity. Mr. Clinton's Partnership for Peace is a device to avert debate about admitting Poland, Ukraine and other East European states into NATO now.

"The aim of NATO's future expansion, however," according to En-En, "will not be to draw a new line in Europe further [sic] east, but to expand stability, democracy, prosperity and security cooperation to an ever-broader Europe."

That is strategic hot air. As Henry Kissinger writes, "The administration's Atlantic policy is creating two categories of frontier in Europe: those that are guaranteed and those that are threatened, and those that are threatened are not guaranteed."

The forum for talk of bringing "security cooperation to an ever-broader Europe" already exists in the 52-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Russia and its former satellites are part of that UN-minus-the-Third-World.

But NATO is an Atlantic military alliance with a clear purpose to subdue Germany and keep Russians in Russia. It works; it should now include the countries most at risk from any future Moscow yearning to visit the irredentist twice a year.

Foreign relations debaters should use "Engagement and Enlargement" as their text. The near-final draft rang with resolution: "Our national security requires the patient application of American will and resources, and, at times, lives."

The printed version, formally signed by William J. Clinton, receded from such boldness: "and, at times, lives" was stricken out.

The New York Times.

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**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****Another Algeria Scenario**

Regarding "Why the Stakes Are So High in Algeria" (Opinion, Aug. 13) by Daniel Pipes:

Mr. Pipes's scenario for North African and potentially European apocalypse at the hands of Algeria's so-called fundamentalists begs for bit of calm and common sense.

While he offers many reasons to take the crisis in Algeria seriously, they do not include the obvious one: When the Algerian government annulled the results of the 1991 election, nary a peep of protest was heard from the West.

By supporting the Algerian government in a complicity of silence (and now in France by active representation of its foes) Western statesmen seriously erred. They have taken sides in what Mr. Pipes calls the second battle of Algiers, when they need only have supported the maintenance of the democratic process.

But another scenario, far more prosaic, is just as plausible as Mr. Pipes's descent-into-apocalypse reasoning. It begins with new elections, such as the Islamic Salvation Front had won. The "fundamentalists," with an outright majority, form a government. Facing internal division, and bowing to strong pressure from the West and vigorous protests inside Algeria, the new government maintains most established liberties, but does not manage the economy well.

Come the next election, a reformed party of the left returns to power, with a program designed to create jobs and stimulate foreign investment. This may be a simplistic

gloss on a complex situation, but it is the sort of managed and measured competition for power that will in the long run ensure human rights and economic opportunity.

TREVOR DICKIE
Oxford, England

Let the Cubans Decide

For those of us who have lived and worked in Cuba, the recent events in Cuba are particularly tragic and could have been avoided.

The blockade of Cuba should have been lifted years ago; it should not now be reinforced. Lifting it would allow Cuban society to evolve, to change their political system without forcing the island's government to take a revolutionary stance.

Tightening the blockade will only prepare Cuba for bloodshed and civil war. The U.S. administration has lost sight of the fact that Cuba is an independent state with an educated population able to decide its own future. The United States has no authority to impinge on Cuba's sovereignty or its right to take its place among other island nations in the Caribbean basin.

NICOLAS SAPIEHA
Panjim, India

In Clinton's Defense

By what bizarre logic do some of your columnists figure that if President Bill Clinton's crime and health proposals fail to pass through Congress, it should be his Democratic Party that will suffer in future elections? Surely the resulting opprobrium will fall on the Republican Party.

JAY M. PASACHOFF
The Hague, Netherlands

Moreover, what if every single sexual and Whitewater accusation against Mr. Clinton were true? What difference can such personal considerations make in respect to the national issues? By putting bullying tactics and parochial politics before these issues, the Republican Party, in my view, is committing suicide.

LESLIE SCHENK
Chevilly-Larue, France

Regarding the editorial "Enter the Floating Waffle" (Aug. 24):

The New York Times asks why the cartoonist Gary Trudeau has begun to take aim at President Bill Clinton. Clearly Mr. Trudeau has become infected with the disease afflicting the rest of the press. The symptoms: lack of even-handedness, sudden paralysis when any Clinton effort succeeds, and a tendency to a forked tongue.

DEBORAH BURTON
Vaccallo, Switzerland

The Sun in Their Eyes

Regarding "The Galilean New World Offers an Opportunity to Seize Quickly" (Opinion, Aug. 17):

It was Copernicus, not Galileo, who moved the Earth out of the center of the solar system; to both men, the sun was at the center of the cosmos. Not until the 1930s did the work of the American astronomer Harlow Shapley demonstrate that the sun was a great distance from the center of our galaxy.

JAY M. PASACHOFF
The Hague, Netherlands

Slowing Down: From 100 To Zero in the Milkweeds

By Ellen Goodman

CASCO BAY, Maine — I arrive here coasting on the fumes of hi-octane anxiety. The split-second timing of my daily life has adhered to my mood like a watch strapped to a wrist.

Behind me is a deadline met by the skin of my teeth. A plane was late. A gas tank was empty. A boat was missed.

The carry-on baggage of my workday life has accompanied me onto the island. An L. L. Bean bag

MEANWHILE

full of work, a fax machine, a laptop with a modem.

I have all sorts of attachments to the great news machine that feeds me its fast food through the electronic stomach tube.

Fully equipped this way, I tell myself that I can get an extra week away. And so I spend that week wondering why I cannot get away.

For days I perform the magic trick unique to my species. My head and my body are in two different places. Like some computer-generated animation, my body is on an island where the most important news is the weather report. My head is on the mainland of issues, ideas, policies. My body is dressed in shorts, T-shirt, baseball cap. My mind is in a suit, pantyhose, heels.

I am split across the great divide between this place and the other. Neither here nor there.

The desk chair is full, the hammock empty. On the road, I am able to see the brown-eyed Susans and Queen Anne's lace only in my peripheral vision. My focus remains elsewhere.

I feel like a creature of the modern world who has learned to live much — too much — of the time on fast-forward. And to pretend that it is a natural rhythm.

What would Charlie Chaplin make of these Modern Times? Our impatience when the computer or the ATM machine "slows" down, or when the plane is late. The way many of us have learned to do things at once, to ratchet up our productivity, that buzzword of the era, as if life were an assembly line.

In some recess of this modern times mind-set, I thought I could be on vacation and at work. Instead, these two masters wrangle for custody over me and I learn that there are two things you cannot do at once: something and nothing.

But finally, this morning, walking down the country road at a distracted, aerobic, urban speed, I brake for butterflies.

I am aware suddenly of four monarchs in full orange and black robes at their regal work. They have claimed a weedy plot of milkweeds as their territory.

As I stand absolutely still, these four become eight and then 12. My eye slowly adjusts to the dark or the way it adjusts to the light or the way you can gradually see blueberries on a green bush.

There are 20 butterflies harvesting a plot no bigger than my desk. There are 30 in a space smaller than my office. The flock, the herd, has followed their summer taste buds onto my island, the way native tribes once came here for the clams. They leave as suddenly as summer people.

The monarchs allow me, a commoner, to stand among them in the milkweeds while they work.

I feel foolishly and deliciously like some small-time anthropologist, some down-home Jane Goodall, pleased to be accepted by the fluttering royals.

I am permitted to watch from inches away. For half a minute, one monarch chooses my baseball cap as his throne. For half an hour I am not an intruder but part of the native landscape.

I remember now the lines of poetry I read in the icy dead of last winter. After watching two mockingbirds spinning and tossing "the white ribbons of their songs into the air," Mary Oliver wrote, "I had nothing / better to do / than listen, / I mean this / seriously."

Such moments are rare in our world of Rapid Eye Moments.

We have been taught to hurry, to scan instead of read, to surf instead of watch.

We can go from zero to a hundred miles an hour in seconds — but only by leaving the natural world in the dust.

We pride ourselves on speed, and forget that time goes by fast enough. The trick is to slow down long enough to listen, smell, touch, look, live.

At long last, the fax and phones and ties all disconnect. And for a summer afternoon, surrounded by monarchs, I know this: I have nothing better to do than watch.

I mean this seriously.

The Boston Globe.

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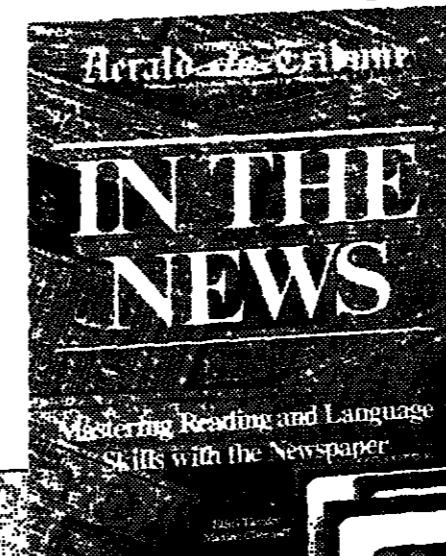
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I E S U R



Roberto Alagna in Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette": Ringing high notes and conscientious, boyish charm.

In Search Of Diana of Ephesus



Diana of Ephesus is in a museum in Naples, but she comes in a variety of sizes in airports and other shops around the world.

French Voices, a New Generation

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

PARIS — The travails of French opera have become almost a cliché by now, and the abrupt dismissal of Myung-Whun Chung as music director of the Paris Opéra would only seem to confirm the cliché.

Never mind that this seems to have been a pure power struggle and that the winner, Hugues Gall, the designated director of the company, is a man of proven taste and vision. It still looks in the short run like yet another "proof" that when it comes to opera, the French haven't a clue.

The stereotype is this: Despite some strong (Berlioz, Bizet, Offenbach) or at least appealing (Gounod, Massenet) composers in the 19th century, French operas began to decline even before the general crisis of operatic composition in the 20th century, and French singing began to unravel after World War I.

All of this played against a backdrop, the cliché concludes, of French indifference to music in general. A code to the cliché was this: While hurling money at the arts in the 1980s, the Socialists under Jack Lang as minister of culture revealed a particular incomprehension about opera.

The supposed white elephant of the Opéra Bastille became a symbol of that incomprehension. Yes, provincial opera houses were rebuilt and revitalized. Still, French opera performance was more marked, this string of assumptions concludes, by glitz stage direction and design than by solid musical accomplishment.

But as two recent performances suggest, France at last could be developing a generation of world-class singers. If true, the impact on the neglected French repertory should be marked.

The performances in question were Roberto Alagna's Romeo in a Toulouse production of Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette," seen at the Opéra Comique in Paris in late spring, and Natalie Dessay's Queen of the

Night in the William Christie-Robert Carson production of Mozart's "Zauberflöte" at the Aix-en-Provence festival in July.

These are both singers in their 20s who are clearly poised to make a mark on the world, certainly on that part of the world to which the Metropolitan Opera in New York can lay claim. Dessay is to make her Met debut as the Fiakermilli in Richard Strauss' "Arabella" in October. Alagna is in negotiation to appear as Rodolfo in "La Bohème" in the 1995-96 season.

What makes them interesting is sureness of technique. Alagna, who is of Sicilian ancestry, is a French tenor more in the Georges Thill mode than in earlier guises. That is to say, he sings top notes with plenty of chest tone in the best Italian verismo style, rather than floating them out in a subtle blend of head and chest tones. He is capable of ravishing soft singing as well as ringing high notes, and has a conscientious, boyish charm as an actor.

Dessay is an even more accomplished technician. As Olympia in Offenbach's "Contes d'Hoffmann" at the Bastille two seasons ago, and this summer in Aix, she handled fiendishly difficult coloratura singing with sweet, sure-footed ease.

This is not a raw talent about to be undone by premature success, but a well-

grounded, musical singer who attests to a new solidity in French training.

They may of course be two isolated stars in an otherwise dim and dowdy firmament. But three seasons of operagoing in France have suggested otherwise. A list of names could be assembled, from the dramatic soprano Françoise Pollet to the bacchante Jean-Philippe Lafont to a host of early-music specialists who came of age under Christie.

There is indeed a healthy horde of good young singers in France today, active in the provinces and increasingly in Paris, at the Opéra Comique (which is a kind of forum for successful provincial productions), at the Théâtre du Châtelet and at the Opéra's two theaters.

What effect are they likely to have on international repertory? For decades, a few hoary staples aside, French repertoire has languished, even in France. There has been something of a Berlioz fad, but that speaks to him, not to his country of birth.

Now, with a proliferation of singers interested in their native French repertory, confident in the language and encouraged — through French stage revivals and government-subsidized recordings — to learn the roles, it should be easier for foreign houses to program French works.

Certainly the heretofore nearly unknown field of French Baroque opera has been brought to a new level of international recognition by Christie and all the conductors and singers he has spawned.

French record companies have anticipated what is likely to happen in theaters, with unusual projects often based on pioneering concert performances presented by France Musique, the state classical radio station, or on specialist festivals by champions of exotic French repertory.

French 19th-century operas offer a wealth of beauty, sensuality and subtlety, variants of European-wide patterns but also audibly indebted to the special qualities of the French Baroque. And they can be heard at their best only when articulated by native practitioners of the language.

By Vicki Goldberg
New York Times Service

TUCKED into the corners of suitcases of returning travelers are the world's treasures in a form forever safe from duty or even close customs inspection: a pint-size Eiffel Tower or Taj Mahal, and the great gods from Osiris to Buddha to Zeus, bought for a dollar and change in stalls and schlock shops.

People who would not dream of making a shrine to a saint happily display deities that once held millions in thrall but now attest chiefly to the power of frequent-flier programs.

The monuments were originally built by men, and most of the gods were male. But females once held sway, and one or two had such lasting authority that they even became models for souvenirs in antiquity.

Mother goddesses reigned in Greece until the Dorians invaded late in the second millennium B.C. and installed Zeus and Apollo. But feminists need only look to Turkey, where the feminine principle reached its grandest, most distinctive and most influential form: Ephesus, less than an hour south of Izmir. Here was the home of Diana of Ephesus, worshipped across most of Europe.

She is still present in her city, at least at the museum, in the guise of two strange, compelling and peculiarly awesome statues of the first and second centuries. Many museums have images of her, but Ephesus was her headquarters, and her temple there was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

YOU, too, can have her image. In 1884, not long after some of the greatest Greek sculpture had been excavated from Turkish soil and shipped off to Berlin and London, the Turkish government decreed that all antiquities were the property of the state. But in Turkey, as elsewhere, tourists are encouraged to load up on the great artworks of the world reproduced in sizes suitable for an ant farm.

Though Diana gets uglier with each decline in quality, even at key-chain size she re-

stature, and Tiepolo tucked her into one of his pictures.

More recently, Louise Bourgeois alluded to fertility and the animal kingdom in a sculpture called "Nature Study," a headless beast with several very human breasts.

She was worshipped in some form from paleolithic times on, and if art and souvenirs are any indication, in a way still is. The first image ever found of the mother goddess, in Turkey, dated to 6,000 B.C., give or take a couple of hundred years.

Greeks who had colonized the western coast of Turkey by 1,000 B.C. simply appropriated her and incorporated many of her attributes into their own gods. First they identified her with Cybele, who went about accompanied by lions, and finally with Artemis.

By the first century, travelers and devotees who journeyed to Ephesus could buy little silver goddesses and little silver models of her temple. One ancient author says that at the end of the festival of Artemis, small silver images of her were placed on the temple steps for people to kiss.

St. Paul ruined this trade by preaching in Ephesus that there were no gods made by human hands. A silversmith named Demetrius, who specialized in images for pilgrims, called a meeting of artisans and craftsmen and created an uproar. Paul left town.

In Ephesus today, only the barest traces of Diana's great temple remain, but the wealthy city where she resided has been painstakingly excavated and some of it meticulously and stunningly restored.

MUCH of the glory that was Greece still lives in present-day Turkey. Christian pilgrims during the Renaissance and afterward were once again keen to own some little reproduction of whatever holy icon they had traveled far to see.

The closer the image was to the original, the more of its power it might absorb, but every image that came from the holy place and looked something like the holy object had a certain power.

At religious sites, such images still do. Secular pilgrimages to Ephesus, Paris or London do not hold the traveler in the same spiritual grip, but even vacationers are seeking some degree of wonder and a way to reproduce some semblance of the experience in photographs or knickknacks.

The German philosopher and critic Walter Benjamin thought that mass reproduction robbed art of its aura, but it is precisely some trace of that aura that persuades tourists to cough up a few dollars for a great work of art that has evidently been copied by elves wearing mittens.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Color of Night

Directed by Richard Rush,
U.S.

Bruce Willis has packed away his pistol for the role of a dispirited psychologist in "Color of Night," a convoluted psychosexual thriller. Willis plays Bill Capa, a Manhattan psychotherapist who quits his practice when a patient leaps to her death from his skyscraper office. As a pool of blood seeps from her body, Capa realizes he can no longer see the color red and is destined to re-

main colorblind until he is stoned for his mistakes. It follows that he travels to Los Angeles to forget at the home of a colleague, Bob Moore (Scott Bakula), who confides that he has been receiving death threats. He suspects the threats are coming from one of the members of his Monday night therapy group, who serve not only as suspects but also as comic relief. Shortly afterward, Moore is found stabbed to death. The investigating officer insists that Capa take over the "squirrel farm" and

thus unmask the culprit. It comes as no surprise — not much here does, really — when Capa becomes the killer's new target. "Color of Night" marks Richard Rush's return as director more than a decade after the release of "The Hunt Man." He manages to give this illogical, overstuffed and understructured story some edge and flourish, but finally nothing can distract us from its sheer silliness. Certainly not Bruce in his birthday suit. (Rita Kempley, WP)

The Advocate

Directed by Leslie Megarry,
U.K.

Set in 15th-century France and featuring a dignified English cast, "The Advocate" begins with what looks like a pretty fair Monty Python moment. A man is fitted with a noose, about to be executed for having had "carnal knowledge of the she-ass here present." By his side, and also about to be

hanged, is a sexually complicit donkey, since this story is set at a time when animals and inanimate objects could be tried under civil law. When a last-minute pardon arrives, it's not for the man but for his impulsive consort. Unfortunately, "The Advocate" proves not to be particularly playful about such events. As an earnest, leeringly ribald farce, with an emphasis on four-legged defendants, its main selling point turns out to be crassness and curiosity value. And for all its legal exotica, this film is no ordinary in visual style and basic story line that it holds few surprises. "The Advocate" gets a high gloss from the presence of actors like Ian Holm, as a priest; Donald Pleasence, as the weedy prosector; Nicol Williamson, as an acid-tongued feudal lord; and Colin Firth, a pleasantly urbane leading man. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

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LEISURE



High Tech Meets Gracious Dining

By David Karp
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They may evoke images other than personal service and culinary artistry, but computers and electronic systems are transforming the workings and ambience of restaurants:

• The Prohost paging network, developed by Dallas-based Rock Systems, equips customers, waiters, cooks and managers with wireless message devices, worn on the wrist. Among the possibilities: diners buzz waiters, a computer tells the cooks that they're taking too long to prepare food, or the manager sends a "happy birthday" message to a customer.

• At Zoe in Manhattan's SoHo, a computer is used to post the day's specials and to keep track of what sold well the previous day. Waiters tell the kitchen to pay special attention to a VIP's order by using the computer to mark the order "Elvis."

• The Dive, Steven Spielberg's new submarine-theme restaurant in Los Angeles, gives diners coasters with red lights that blink to signal when their tables are ready.

• At Jose Tejas, a Tex-Mex restaurant in Iselin, New Jersey, that often has a two-hour wait on weekends, diners are given pagers that vibrate when their tables are ready. To keep guests from walking off with the devices, the restaurant holds a driver's license or other identification.

At the heart of these changes is the point-of-sale computer, which was introduced in the United States in the early 1980s. According to a 1992 survey by the National Restaurant Association, 64 percent of table-service restaurants with average checks of \$25 or more used the systems, up from 40 percent in 1990.

Typically, after taking a table's order, a waiter goes to a computer terminal and uses a keyboard or touch screen to enter the number of diners, table location, dishes selected, and any special instructions.

The order is printed out in the kitchen,

and the food is routed to the appropriate stations. An expediter, often the executive chef or the sous-chef, coordinates the preparation and assembly of the order, relying on the waiter to signal when it's time to set up each course.

A smoothly running point-of-sale system improves efficiency in many ways. Waiters spend more time in the dining room. Printed orders eliminate mix-ups

said Karen Waluck, who owns Chantecler with her husband, David, the chef. Only a few U.S. restaurants so far have invested in hand-held point-of-sale units, theoretically the most direct method of conveying orders. More than 150,000 of the hand-held units are in use in family restaurants in Japan, where the passion for speed and reverence for technology has overcome any reluctance to computer devices at the table. In the United States, the high cost has limited their use to settings where waiters must cover long distances to get to the kitchen.

Point-of-sale technologies often originate in fast-food chains, which operate on slim margins and are always looking for ways to cut costs, and then "trickle up" into full-service restaurants. Consumer-activated touch screens, which have been installed at more than 100 Arby's franchise restaurants, offer the equivalent of automatic teller machines in banks.

"When customers get familiar with them they like them, because they know that they can get in and out fast," said Paul Siegert, the president of Management Information Support, which owns those Arby's franchises. Within a few years, he said, customers will be able to pay for their purchases at the same terminal with credit and debit cards.

Computers are generally less common in ethnic restaurants, and it usually does not pay to put in a point-of-sale system, which costs \$10,000 and up, in a restaurant with less than 75 seats.

Some high-end restaurants for which the systems would make economic sense deliberately don't install them. "We prefer to keep the personal connection between the kitchen and the dining room staff,"

caused by sloppy handwriting or shouted instructions. At rush hour in the kitchen, diminished traffic is a blessing.

From the owner's point of view, point-of-sale systems cut down on give-aways and forgotten charges. The diner gets a legible, accurate check. Sales, tax and tips are automatically tabulated and can be linked to systems for accounting, payroll and inventory.

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Typically, after taking a table's order, a waiter goes to a computer terminal and uses a keyboard or touch screen to enter the number of diners, table location, dishes selected, and any special instructions.

The order is printed out in the kitchen,

and the food is routed to the appropriate stations. An expediter, often the executive chef or the sous-chef, coordinates the preparation and assembly of the order, relying on the waiter to signal when it's time to set up each course.

A smoothly running point-of-sale system improves efficiency in many ways. Waiters spend more time in the dining room. Printed orders eliminate mix-ups

said Karen Waluck, who owns Chantecler with her husband, David, the chef. Only a few U.S. restaurants so far have invested in hand-held point-of-sale units, theoretically the most direct method of conveying orders. More than 150,000 of the hand-held units are in use in family restaurants in

NEW YORK

Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

THREE CENTS
In New York City

THE WEATHER

Today: Fair; mild in the afternoon and cool at night, with moderate winds.
 Temperature Yesterday: Max., 73; Min., 58.
 Detailed Report on Page 20.

VOL. CIV No. 35,713

Copyright, 1944,
New York Tribune Inc.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1944

**Tribune**

Liberation of Paris Is Hailed as Nazis Yield; Flyers Say Foe Flees Norman Rocket Coast; Troyes Reached, Brest Shelled, Cannes Falls

Peace Parley Men Here on Surprise Trip

*Wants to See Him Privately;
Willkie Hopes It Won't
Be Till After Election*

34 of 36 Delegates to
Dumbarton Oaks Slip
Quietly Into the City

2 Embassies Deny
Knowing of Trip

Stettinius's Office Made
Arrangements; Dr. Koo,
Chinese Envoy, Arrives

Thirty-four of the thirty-six Russian, British and American representatives to the Dumbarton Oaks conference on post-war security arrived in New York from Washington last night, after every effort had been made to keep secret their visit and, more successfully, their mission.

First reports, with little substance upon which to base them, were that the trip was merely planned to offer the conference a respite from their arduous work in Washington. The extreme care taken to keep it secret, however, led to the belief that something more momentous than recreation might be in the air.

Dr. Koo in New York

At almost the same hour, three other delegates arrived in New York. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to England, departed with two aids at La Guardia Field in a Pan American Airways clipper, and said he would proceed today or tomorrow to Washington, where he will head the Chinese delegation.

With Dr. Koo were Liang Yuan-hui, counselor to the Chinese Embassy in London, and Chia Feng-yang, secretary to the ambassador.

Dr. Koo said at the airport that he was planning no conference while he remained in New York.

Among those staying on the ninth and tenth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria was Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan and State Department expert on Japanese affairs. Before joining the group at the hotel, Mr. Grew was at La Guardia Airport, where he greeted Dr. Koo on his arrival.

Dr. Koo's party went to the Hotel Ambassador, where they will be a block away from the Washington group at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Ambassador is at Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street, the Waldorf Astoria at Park Avenue and Fifth.

Heading the group from Washington was Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Under Secretary of State. At the Waldorf Astoria, where twenty-seven of the visitors are staying for the week end, they were referred to as "Mr. Stettinius' and party" when any one dared to refer to them at all.

Embassies Deny It

The reservations had been made in advance by Mr. Stettinius' office in Washington, but the hotel and the State Department refused to tell who was footing the bill for the thirty-six visitors.

The Russian and British Embassies in Washington denied any knowledge of the trip. In both places an official said that only "a few" of their delegates had left town, statements that were denied.

(Continued on page 8, column 7)

Bid to Willkie Acknowledged By Roosevelt

*Are 138 Miles From Gap
at Belfort; Other Units
Are Reported at Reims*

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—President Roosevelt acknowledged today, after having denied it last Friday, that he had communicated privately with Wendell L. Willkie, looking toward a conference to discuss foreign policy, and he said he may yet meet Mr. Willkie, but no date has been set.

The question was brought up at Mr. Roosevelt's regular press conference this morning in the light of publicity which had thrown undesired limelight on his reported quiet attempts to bring the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee into the Democratic camp.

On the acknowledgment in Washington, Mr. Willkie issued a brief statement in New York, drawing an implied distinction between Mr. Roosevelt as an individual and (Continued on page 22, column 11)

Senate Passes 8-Man Board Surpluses Bill

*Measure Is Widely Different
From House's, Which
Administration Approves*

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—With a record vote, a listless Senate, which on two occasions failed for a brief period to obtain a quorum of forty-nine members, passed late today a bill designed to set up the machinery for an appropriate distribution and disposal of the government's surplus war property, variously estimated to be worth from \$50,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000.

The Senate-approved measure now goes to conference with the House, which passed a widely different version of surplus property legislation early this week, carrying the approval of the Roosevelt administration as expressed by William L. Clayton, present Surplus Property Administrator under appointment of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Clayton has made no secret of his disapproval of the Senate's bill. (Continued on page 2, column 11)

News on Inside Pages

WAR

Patton's story from England to beyond Paris is told. Page 2 Flying-bomb toll is set at half of the world's "blitz." Page 3 Housekeeper says for shot way into Paris embassy. Page 3 Flame-throwing British Churchill tanks rout Nazis. Page 4 U.S. flyers hit robot launching sites in Normandy. Page 5 Russians race for Bucharest, are near the Galati Gap. Page 4 Tito says Allies plan closer ties with the Partisans. Page 5 U.S. planes hit forty-eight enemy planes in the Celebes. Page 5 Japan cancels U. S. relief for prisoners in Philippines. Page 5 German sailors' strike in New York may total 400,000. Page 22

NATIONAL

Mortimer E. Coday, engineer and educator, dies. Page 5 "Fair treatment" bill is drafted for Federal agencies. Page 12 Nelson's ousted as chief of the W. P. B. seen possible. Page 12 Revolt is quelled at Florida jail after six-hour siege. Page 4 Army, Navy census lists. Page 14

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THE LIBERATION OF PARIS — AUGUST 22-27, 1944

In the last days of August, as the Allies approached the city, the unarmed population of Paris — reinforced by a small number of armed resistance fighters — rose against the occupying German forces. In four

The Citizens of Paris Welcome the End of Four Years of German Tyranny



This picture, the first made following the arrival of Allied troops in Paris, shows a celebration in progress near the Porte d'Orléans.

Cannes Taken; Paris People Go Wild With Joy E.F.I. Reported Reaching Lyon

Jam Streets as on Mardi Gras, Kiss Soldiers on Both Cheeks; Crowd at the Luxembourg Melts Away When Machine Guns Open Up

By Don Whitehead

PARIS, Aug. 25 (UPI)—American and French columns fought their way into the center of Paris today and received a thunderous welcome from her citizens as they opened battle with Germans and Vichy militiamen still entrenched in important strongholds.

The Allied troops entered the city from the south, and almost immediately as they reached the beautiful Luxembourg Gardens, the Nazis and the collaborationist militia opened fire with machine guns, rifles and pistols.

A column of American infantry streaked for the Ile de la Cite, in the center of the capital, to the relief of French patriot forces and police who had been fighting the Germans for nearly a week. On reaching that island in the Seine the Americans drove to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, reaching there at 11 a. m. and closing in with a ground attack against today.

Meanwhile, at the opposite end of the front other American elements operating in the lower Rhone Valley were reported within eight miles of Arles, on the road from Salon. Fighting continued in the port area of Toulon, while the Americans drove to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, reaching there at 11 a. m. and closing in with a ground attack against today.

As this dispatch is written the Germans are still holding out in the area on both sides of the Seine halfway along the Champs Elysees and at the Place de la Concorde, the Place de l'Etoile, at the two ends of the Avenue des Champs-Elysees, in the western part of the city. The fighting was particularly severe at the Place de l'Etoile, at the two ends of the Avenue des Champs-Elysees, in the western part of the city. According to German reports, there was a battle also in the Luxembourg district, on the left bank.

Apparently German resistance was steadily crushed once the French and American relieving forces, which entered Paris from the south and west yesterday morning, went into action alongside the French Forces of the Interior and civilian fighters who rose against the Germans a week ago.

The German radio admits that the Russians now control all of Romanic north of the Danube and that the Russians are fighting in the Danube delta. Reports regarding the Black Sea port of Constanta at the mouth of the big river, are conflicting. Some say that the Romanians are in control; others that the Germans are still in sufficient force to be able to seize their Black Sea fleet.

Two Russian armadas, credited with killing or capturing 205,000 enemy troops in a six-day Balkan (Continued on page 4, column 5)

City Raided by Germans as Romanians Declare War; Bulgaria Seeking Terms

By Lewis Gannett

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ROME, Aug. 25—Cannes and Antibes, famous resort towns of the French Riviera, were occupied by American troops of Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army in a twelve-mile advanced eastward on the right flank of the Allied front in southern France.

Patch's men 8 miles from Arles in Rhone Valley; Toulon fight still rages

By Russell Hill

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Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

WALL STREET

Disney

L

Bayer Posts 30% Profit Jump Recovery Abroad Offsets Domestic Weakness

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LEVERKUSEN, Germany — Bayer AG said Thursday that second-quarter pretax profit soared 30 percent as economic recovery abroad compensated for weak domestic demand.

The chemical company said pretax profit rose to 999 million Deutsche marks (\$649 million) from 770 million DM in the year-earlier quarter. In the first quarter of this year, pretax profit was 755 million DM, compared with 640 million DM.

That means first-half earnings climbed 24 percent, to 1.75 billion DM.

Sales in the second quarter were up 5 percent, at 11.19 billion DM, from 10.67 billion DM. For the first half, sales rose to 22.18 billion DM from 21.01 billion DM.

Krupp Narrows Loss On Restructuring

Bloomberg Business News

ESSEN, Germany — Fried. Krupp AG Hoesch-Krupp, a steelmaker, narrowed its loss in the first half because of cost-cutting measures, and it forecast Thursday that it would break even for the full year.

Krupp cut its net loss to 47 million Deutsche marks (\$30 million) in the first six months from 324 million DM a year earlier.

Sales in the first half rose 6 percent, to 10 billion DM, while new orders rose 12 percent, to 11.19 billion DM. The company attributed higher sales and orders to a "considerable" increase in foreign business and a stabilization in German demand.

The "speedy realization" of its reorganization plans also helped earnings, the company said.

"Thanks to the cost-cutting measures in the Krupp group, its financial situation has improved noticeably," the company said in an interim report.

Analysts said they expected Krupp to exceed its own break-even forecast for the current year.

The company's performance mirrors developments in many other German engineering companies that are benefiting from a pickup in capital investment as the global economy improves.

Krupp said its profit turnaround came at midyear. In June, Krupp posted its first monthly profit since the December 1992 merger of Fried. Krupp AG and Hoesch AG to form Germany's fourth-largest steel and engineering concern.

West German Prices Pick Up Pace, to 3%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Western German consumer prices rose a provisional 3 percent on an annual basis in August, the government announced Thursday, after a 2.9 percent annual increase in July, but economists said there was little danger of an inflationary surge.

They said the rise was due to statistical techniques and exceptional increases in prices of gasoline and coffee.

Inflation had been declining steadily from 4.3 percent in July 1993 to a three-year low of 2.9 percent last month.

Analysts said the latest inflation data could see the Bundesbank rethink the timing of further interest rate cuts, but they said that overall, the policy of gradual reductions should remain intact as inflation appears still on a downward course, analysts said. The Bundesbank's inflation goal is 2 percent.

German bonds were unaffected by the pickup in the cost of living, even though inflation cuts the return and underlying value of bonds, which generally pay fixed rates of interest.

In other signs of growth, East German industrial production rose a preliminary 5.3 percent in June from May and was up 15 percent from a year earlier, the Economics Ministry said.

Meanwhile, the German automobile association, VDA, said Germany's automobile production would rise about 8 percent this year as buoyant exports outweighed stagnant domestic demand. The chairman of Volkswagen AG, Ferdinand Piëch, this week predicted a slowdown in European car sales for this year.

But VDA said the German automobile industry still faced excessive production costs at home.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Neofascists Continue Bank of Italy Attacks

Reuters

ROME — Outspoken attacks on the Bank of Italy by the neofascist-led National Alliance have focused attention on the relationship between a key government party and the country's central bank.

Senior members of the coalition party have accused the central bank of working against the government. This has created some unease on financial markets, but most analysts do not see the bank's independence at risk.

The National Alliance fired its latest salvo when Environment Minister Altero Matteoli was quoted in several newspapers Thursday as accusing the bank of working to undermine the government of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

The bank is exercising its enormous power against the executive, Mr. Matteoli was quoted as saying. "Other governments have paid the price of its decisions," he said, "but this one does not want to end up in the same position."

His comments echoed those made by the Treasury undersecretary, Antonio Rastrelli, this week that the bank's recent half-point increase in the discount rate to 7.5 percent went against government policy.

The rate rise, announced on Aug. 11 to protect the lira, sparked an outcry by most of the National Alliance's five cabinet ministers. None hold key financial posts.

"It is a worrying general background problem and will weigh on the market, but no one expects the bank's autonomy to come under discussion," said one economist who has followed the dispute.

On Monday, President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro defended the bank's freedom to fix interest rates and called for an end to the sniping. "The bank has a right to autonomy," he said. "Everyone, beginning with the men in government, must respect that autonomy."

On Thursday the National Alliance's budget undersecretary, Antonio Parlato, asked the Bank of Italy's governor, Antonio Fazio, for names of economists and journalists whom he alleged the bank had retained to boost its image.

He emerged unrepentant from a meeting with Treasury Minister Lamberto Dini, a former director-general at the bank, who had tried to convince him that the bank's balance sheet was clean.

Mr. Parlato, who supports the central bank's independence, alleged it was holding undisclosed funds and said he had written to Mr. Fazio asking for names of economists who did consulting work for the bank. "It could be the same economists who are firing on the government," he said.

Umberto Bossi, the leader of the federalist Northern League, backed the central bank, saying it should remain autonomous. The Northern League member who is interior minister, Roberto Maroni, accused the National Alliance of trying to grab power. Officials at Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party have also distanced themselves from the neofascists.

Saab Profit Gives Lift To Investor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Strong sales of Saab cars and Scania trucks and buses helped more than double investor AB's first-half profit, the Swedish conglomerate said Thursday.

Net income for the flagship company of the Wallenberg family's financial empire, jumped to 808 million kronor (\$106 million) from 351 million kronor a year earlier.

The increase was due mainly to improved earnings at Saab-Scania AB, which owns half of the carmaker Saab Automobile; General Motors Corp. owns the rest. Saab-Scania, which reported results Friday, posted net profit of 819 million kronor, reversing a 271 million kronor loss a year earlier. Saab Automobile cited a restructuring program that cut its workforce in half.

Investor controls many of the Wallenberg family's share investments, and its holdings include stakes in Astra AB, the pharmaceuticals company; Stora AB, a forestry concern, and LM Ericsson AB, the telecommunications giant.

On Aug. 5, Investor acquired the shares it did not already own in Export-Invest AB, a Wallenberg investment company with holdings in export-related Swedish businesses. The deal valued the company at 3.47 billion kronor, but Investor said its market value had fallen "slightly" below that because of recent weakness in Swedish stocks.

The value of Investor's portfolio of strategic holdings as of Wednesday was 29 billion kronor, down 1 percent since the beginning of the year.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe

| Frankfurt | London | Paris |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------|
| DAX | FTSE 100 Index | CAC 40 |
| 2300 | 3500 | 2400 |
| 2200 | 3400 | 2300 |
| 2100 | 3300 | 2200 |
| 2000 | 3200 | 2100 |
| 1900 | 3100 | 2000 |
| M A M J J A | M A M J J A | M A M J J A |
| 1994 | 1994 | 1994 |
| Exchange | Index | Thursday |
| Amsterdam | AEX | Close |
| Brussels | Stock Index | Close |
| Frankfurt | DAX | Close |
| Frankfurt | FAZ | Close |
| Helsinki | HEX | Close |
| London | Financial Times 30 | Close |
| London | FTSE 100 | Close |
| Madrid | General Index | Close |
| Milan | MIBTEL | Close |
| Paris | CAC 40 | Close |
| Stockholm | Affarsverket | Close |
| Vienne | Stock Index | Close |
| Zurich | SBS | Close |
| | | Prev. % Change |
| | | +0.89 |
| | | +0.63 |
| | | +1.22 |
| | | +1.17 |
| | | +1.43 |
| | | +0.88 |
| | | +0.90 |
| | | +0.86 |
| | | -0.44 |
| | | +1.01 |
| | | +0.08 |
| | | +0.41 |

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Sophus Berendsen AS said its 52 percent share of Rentokil PLC's first-half pretax profit amounted to 796 million kroner (\$130 million), up 26 percent from a year earlier.
- Poland has unveiled plans to create a holding group embracing the country's state chemical and petrochemical companies.
- Südzucker AG has acquired the frozen-foods operations of Schoeller Lebensmittel GmbH.
- Nat Naf SA confirmed it would buy the Charles Chevignon brand of fashion goods; the price was not disclosed.
- France's current-account surplus narrowed to 1.1 billion francs (\$210 million) in May from 2.8 billion francs in April, the Finance Ministry said.
- Scottish & Newcastle Breweries PLC said beer sales strengthened in May and June but take-home margins remained under strong competitive pressure.
- Swedish industrial output rose 2.1 percent in June from May, when production fell 0.7 percent from April.

KNP Reports Better Results And a Merger

Bloomberg Business News

AMSTERDAM — KNP BT NV on Thursday announced better second-quarter earnings and a planned merger of its U.S. office products unit with closely held Ivan Allen Co., an Atlanta-based distribution concern.

KNP said it earned 74 million guilders (\$43 million) in the quarter, reversing a loss of 3 million guilders a year earlier. Sales rose 14 percent, to 3.2 billion guilders.

In the first half, KNP earned 124 million guilders, reversing a loss of 16 million guilders.

KNP stock rose 0.80 guilders to 49.10. The company said it was "modestly optimistic" about full-year earnings.

KNP said it had signed an agreement with Ivan Allen to merge the U.S. company with BT Office Products USA, its U.S. unit. Dutch law requires companies to disclose plans for a merger once negotiations reach a stage where an agreement is likely.

Trading Profit Boosts ING's 2nd-Quarter Net

Bloomberg Business News

AMSTERDAM — Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV said Thursday its net earnings rose 12.5 percent in the second quarter as costs were cut, efficiency improved and trading operations turned a modest profit.

The company, the second-largest financial services group in the Netherlands and one of the world's most active financial organizations in emerging markets, earned 565 million guilders (\$326 million) in the

second quarter, up from 502 million guilders a year earlier.

First-half earnings rose 19 percent to 1.07 billion guilders, ING said.

Income from both banking and insurance operations rose, and its trading operations became profitable again in the quarter after a loss in the first three months.

ING's shares rose 1.80 guilders to 80.80.

"Their results simply are good," said Heinrich Hakker, analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Analysts were pleased that ING managed trading profit of 91 million guilders in the quarter after it lost 99 million in the first three-month period.

ING's banking division had a trading loss of 8 million guilders in the half because of difficult market conditions. Last year it posted a trading profit of 566 million guilders.

U.S. Division Dents Willis Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Willis Corroon Group PLC, one of the world's largest insurance brokers, said Thursday its first-half pretax profit fell 14 percent because of problems in its U.S. retail operations.

The British insurer earned £54.1 million (\$84 million) before taxes in the half, down from £63.1 million last year. The first quarter proved the most detrimental to the bottom line, with profit at Willis Corroon America falling 7 percent in the period. That division rebounded to a 3 percent gain in the second quarter, the company said.

But with expenses growing faster than revenue, the company — which matches people who write policies — said it had initiated a strategic review of the group to improve profit.

Brokerage and fees rose 2 percent in the half, excluding exchange-rate differences, while ex-

penses on continuing operations grew 6 percent. Total brokerage and fees for the first half of 1993 dropped to £63.2 million from £71.2 million.

The company's shares slipped 1 pence on the results, to 154 pence. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Higher Premiums Help Guardian Royal

Guardian Royal Exchange PLC's profit doubled in the first half, helped by a 14 percent increase in premium income, Reuters reported.

The British insurer earned £131 million in the six months, up from £65 million in the first half of 1993, helped by strong results from its Commercial Union, General Accident and Royal Insurance divisions.

Large increases in premiums combined with a fall in claims to produce a rare underwriting profit. Insurers normally rely on investment income to offset underwriting losses and produce a profit.

DISNEY: More Changes Likely After Executive Quits

Continued from Page 11

Eisner underwent emergency quadruple coronary bypass surgery. Hollywood buzzed with rumors this summer that Mr. Katzenberg would resign if he were not named president of the company.

Mr. Wells was brought in with Mr. Eisner in 1984 because he had a background in finance that Mr. Eisner lacked.

In its announcement Wednesday, Disney did not name a new president, but it did name Sanford Litvack and Richard Namura, the company's chief financial officer. "You're going to have many of the bases covered."

When asked how he felt about Mr. Katzenberg's departure, Mr. Eisner told The New York Times, "I've had less stressful days in my life." He added that Mr. Katzenberg had learned to run his own company.

Sony Corp. of America said later that Mr. Katzenberg was not joining Sony.

ny and that his decision to leave was not based on the availability of the president's job.

When asked about his departure from Disney, Mr. Katzenberg told The New York Times: "I never got to offer an offer. It was about an opportunity and a type of partnership that really wasn't in the cards."

The 43-year-old executive said he had informed Mr. Eisner and Mr. Wells a year ago that he might leave after his contract expired in September.

"I've not made any plans at all," he added. "I don't know what the opportunities are that are out there. I need to finish out the last 30 days of my contract."

Almost immediately, speculation centered on Mr. Katzenberg leaving for a top job with Matsushita Electric Industrial, which owns MCA/Universal: Sony Corp., which owns Columbia and TriStar Studios; or the ABC or NBC television networks.

Sony Corp. of America said later that Mr. Katzenberg was not joining Sony.

When Mr. Katzenberg does land, Disney may face a second round of change.

Recovery Powers Matsushita Electric

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Thursday that recovering economies and increased spending in Japan and the United States helped lift consolidated pretax earnings 11 percent in its first quarter, which ended June 30.

The maker of the Panasonic and National brands of electronic goods said consolidated pretax profit for the period rose to 37.6 billion yen (\$385 million) from 33.7 billion yen a year earlier, while sales rose 3 percent, to 1.642 trillion yen.

Matsushita is one of the few Japanese companies that report quarterly earnings. The figures are taken as an indication of whether the company is on target for its profit forecasts for the year ending March 31, 1995.

The electronics company said it was on track to achieve its forecast of earnings of 190 billion yen in the full year, up from 128.12 billion yen last year.

The company said consumer spending in Japan picked up slightly, while there was a "considerable improvement" in the economies of the United States

the rest of Asia and some European countries. That helped offset the effects of the strong yen on earnings, Matsushita said.

Matsushita exports 38 percent of its products. Revenue from those products sold overseas in dollars must be converted back into yen, so a fall in the dollar cuts into profit.

The company said improved sales in its audio, communications equipment, battery and components division helped push up earnings.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

■ Rise in Oki Profit Seen

Oki Electric Industry Co. is likely to post earnings of 16 billion yen for the first half of its financial year, ending in September, Agence France-Presse reported, quoting Japanese press reports.

Profit that high would be double Oki's earliest estimate. The company said its forecast remained near 8 billion yen, which would be a turnaround from a 6.8 billion yen loss a year earlier.

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Mr. So outlined a number of proposed policy changes that he said could help Hong Kong remain more attractive to broadcasters.

One of his key suggestions, a change in restrictions on foreign ownership, would take time to achieve, he said, because China would have to be consulted and laws amended.

Beijing is concerned about the infusion of Western news and culture as carried by satellites. It is illegal for individuals and unlicensed organizations in China to install or use satellite dishes, but the rule is widely disregarded.

China could therefore be reluctant to encourage a territory that will soon be under its control to become a center for broadcasting in Asia.

In April, the Hong Kong-based Asian regional satellite broadcaster STAR-TV dropped the BBC World Service from its

In Asia, Satellite Warfare

Singapore and Hong Kong Want Stations

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Singapore is threatening Hong Kong's dominance in Asia's rapidly growing broadcast industry, according to a Hong Kong government official.

"As things stand at present, it may seem more attractive for foreign satellite TV broadcasters to base their services in Singapore than in Hong Kong," especially considering Hong Kong's scheduled reversion to Chinese control in 1997, the colony's secretary for recreation and culture, James So, said in Vancouver, British Columbia, on Wednesday.

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In April, the Hong Kong-based Asian regional satellite broadcaster STAR-TV dropped the BBC World Service from its

programming in northern Asia, including China, in response to pressure from Beijing.

Mr. So referred to China's sensitivities in his speech. If a foreign satellite broadcaster "hopes to succeed in penetrating the Asia-Pacific market, he must be highly sensitive to the social, cultural, religious and political diversity of the region and be ready to respect that diversity and differences," he said.

Mr. So said a partial ban on Cantonese-language programming by Hong Kong-based satellite broadcasters was likely to be lifted early next year. That ban has prevented STAR-TV, owned by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., from showing Cantonese-language films and entertainment programs on two of its channels.

STAR's satellite links are through Hutchison Hong Kong, which is controlled by STAR's former owner, Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. This arrangement has enabled STAR to avoid breaking the rules on foreign ownership.

Mr. So said Hong Kong's close coordination with Beijing could work to the advantage of broadcasters seeking to enter the China market, as Hong Kong's licensing conditions were "more likely to be acceptable."

Mr. So said Singapore offered such attractions as tax breaks, financing plans and sites for satellite facilities. He said Japan did not encourage foreign broadcasters to base services there.

NEC Shifts Stance on Standard

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — NEC Corp. is considering selling a computer in Japan that can work with those made by IBM — a major change from a long-standing policy of protecting its own computer standard.

The company is planning to sell a server, which is used to control networks, that can be linked to NEC's own computers and to those built by International Business Machines Corp., said Akira Kobayashi, NEC's senior executive vice president.

The introduction of the server would mean that for the first time, NEC users in Japan could use NEC hardware to link their IBM-compatible computers with NEC machines.

NEC already makes and sells IBM-compatible servers in the United States.

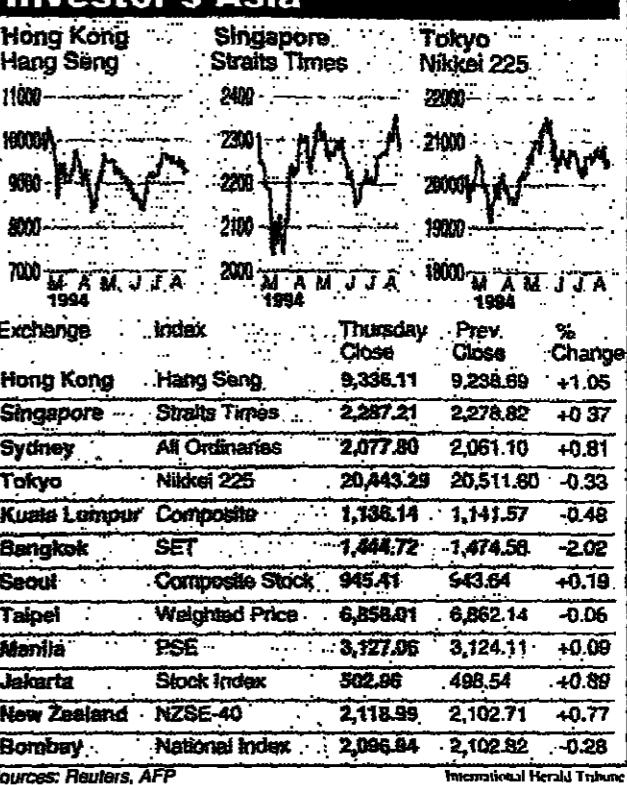
NEC is the only Japanese computer maker that still sells only computers and servers it has developed itself. The others have been shifting to machines compatible with IBM's, which virtually constitute the global standard.

"The move was not motivated by foreign competition," Mr. Kobayashi said.

NEC has carefully guarded its position as the leading supplier of personal computers in Japan. The company's machines, which have a 52 percent share of Japan's personal-computer market, cannot use the software that is written for IBM-type computers.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia



Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Standard Chartered PLC is negotiating with Indonesia to provide assistance to the management of state-run Bank Pembangunan Indonesia, or Bapinda, which lost about \$450 million in a credit fraud, the Antara news agency said.

• Japan's industrial robot manufacturers are planning a major export drive because of the slumping domestic market.

• China's government has renewed its commitment to pay rebates to foreign-funded firms whose tax bills have soared because of reforms introduced this year, a senior tax official said.

• Pasminco Ltd. of Australia, the world's biggest zinc producer, narrowed its net loss for the year to June to 14.4 million Australian dollars (\$11 million) from 86.9 million dollars last year.

• Taiwan's Council for Economic Planning and Development cleared a 230.5 billion dollar (\$9 billion) project to build a rapid-transit system in the southern port city of Kaohsiung by 2007.

Hutchison Whampoa Results Help Cheung Kong

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. said Thursday its first-half profit slipped about 1 percent, with a 48 percent surge in profit by Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. preventing a sharper drop in earnings.

Both companies are controlled by the investor Li Ka-Shing. Cheung Kong, Mr. Li's flagship investment company, owns 46 percent of Hutchison.

The company said expenses jumped 17 percent last year, to 27 billion pesos, outstripping a 9 percent gain in revenue, to 26.7 billion pesos. It was the airline's first loss since a government bailout in October 1991. The carrier earned 1.03 billion pesos in the year ended in March 1993.

Company executives said they also expected the airline to have a loss this year.

Hutchison Whampoa's profit leaped to 3.73 billion dollars from 2.52 billion dollars amid strong contributions from all sectors, including real estate,

container ports, telecommunications, retailing and energy operations.

Hutchison was the second-largest contributor to Cheung Kong's profit.

Sales at Hutchison rose to 14.06 billion dollars from 11.52 billion dollars.

Hutchison's A.S. Watson retail company performed strongly, with overall profit significantly ahead of the year-earlier period, Mr. Li said. He did not offer specific figures.

The amount of container traffic handled by Hongkong International Terminals, the company's Hong Kong container port operator, climbed 27 percent in the first half of the year, he said.

Hutchison's share of profit from associated companies rose 71 percent, to 1.78 billion dollars.

One of its affiliates, Hongkong Electric Holdings, said Aug. 11 that its first-half net profit rose 33 percent.

Hutchison raised its first-half

dividend to 26 cents a share, up from 19 cents a share a year earlier. The results helped send the company's shares up to 35.50 dollars from 35.20.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

■ Price Review Planned

Hong Kong's government plans to announce a review of

the commercial-property market by the end of September, Knight-Ridder reported.

Tony Eason, the secretary for planning, environment and lands, said that compared with residential property prices, commercial prices are not something "people are as anxious about."

(AP, Bloomberg)

Malaysia Air's Cutbacks to Focus on Domestic Service

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia Airlines will soon be restructured to become more competitive and efficient, the chief executive of the national carrier said Thursday.

Tajudin Ramli, chairman of the Malaysia Airlines, said every aspect of the company would be reviewed.

He said the major pruning would be done on the government-subsidized domestic services, which hurt profit.

Mr. Tajudin, who took over early this

month, said a subsidiary could be formed to operate domestic services.

Some analysts are concerned that the government will demand that the airline continue to fly unprofitable routes. Mr. Tajudin said he was in continual contact with government officials.

"The government is very receptive to suggestions," he said.

If adjustments are not made to the airline's management and operations, "Malaysia Airlines could end up like Pan Am," Mr. Tajudin said.

Once the biggest airline company in the United States, Pan American World Airways stopped flying in December 1991.

Mr. Tajudin said there would be no staff layoffs in the company, which has about 20,000 employees.

In its last financial year, Malaysia Airlines had pretax group profit of 4.3 million ringgit (\$2 million), recovering from a loss of 179.2 million ringgit the previous year.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Philippine High Court Backs Ramos on VAT

Bloomberg Business News

MANILA — The Philippine Supreme Court gave President Fidel V. Ramos a victory in his campaign to raise additional revenue when it upheld an expanded value-added tax.

Emilio Neri Jr., an economist at the Center for Research and Communications, said the action sent an important signal to the investment community that Mr. Ramos could push for needed reforms.

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

Economic reconstruction and development with financial stability

Extracts from address by Dr C. L. Stals, Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, at the seventy-fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Bank on 23 August 1994

Introduction

The long awaited recovery in the South African economy finally materialised during the past twelve months. The country entered its longest post-war recession as far back as March 1989, while the protracted downward phase only levelled out during the first half of last year. Since the third quarter of 1993, total economic activity has clearly been on a recovery path. This new upward phase was initially very modest, but then regained some momentum in the second quarter of this year.

This recovery was also fostered by favourable world conditions which led to a sharp increase in agricultural output, and by higher growth in some industrial countries which further promoted export volumes.

Most important of all, of course, the good progress made in South Africa over the past year in the political and social reforms which culminated in the widely supported democratic election of 27 April 1994, and in the subsequent inauguration of Mr Nelson Mandela as the first President. In the period leading up to the election, initiatives were taken for the replacement of international sanctions and other punitive economic actions applied against South Africa in terms of United Nations resolutions. With the progressive termination of these actions, South Africa's international economic relations were gradually normalised, and the facilities afforded by such institutions as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank became accessible once again.

South Africa has arrived at a momentous stage in its history of development and must display national responsibility for good economic governance and self-confidence in its future. The most important contribution that the central bank can make to this is to maintain the inflation pressure that will undoubtedly be emanating on the long road of economic development ahead. Without financial stability South Africa's journey along the path of economic development and human betterment will not be sustainable.

The beginning of a new economic upswing

After more than four years of low and, for most of the time, even negative growth, the South African economy started to recover again during the first half of 1993. In the twelve months from July 1993 to June 1994, real gross domestic product was indeed 3% per cent higher than in the corresponding twelve months preceding. Growth was particularly strong in the second quarter of 1994, but then faltered in the early months of 1994 mainly as a result of renewed uncertainties leading up to the election of 27 April. In the second quarter of 1994, the expansion regained some momentum when gross domestic product increased at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about 2 per cent.

The present upswing was supported by firm increases in the main components of domestic aggregate demand, such as consumption expenditure by households, gross domestic fixed investment and the accumulation of inventories. It went with a relatively sharp rise in current consumption expenditure by general government, the increases in the various components of which reflected both real income growth and the introduction of a more neutral price policy stance during the early part of 1994 and remained to a further reduction in the Bank rate after six consecutive reductions had been made from 18 per cent in March 1993 to 12 per cent in October 1993.

The developments ruled out the possibility for any further reduction in the Bank rate after six consecutive reductions had been made from 18 per cent in March 1993 to 12 per cent in October 1993.



Persistent capital outflows

As could have been expected against the background of rising domestic expenditure, increases in imports, particularly in the first half of 1994, led to a smaller surplus on the current account of the balance of payments. Following upon a surplus of R5.4 billion in 1993, the current account deficit increased in the first half of 1994.

The rapid deterioration in the current account during the early phase of an economic recovery makes the need for an improvement in the capital account of the balance of payments all the more important. Thus far, the net capital outflow has receded from no less than R9.8 billion in the last six months of 1993 to R3.7 billion in the first six months of 1994.</p

NASDAQ

Thursday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

AMEX

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
state trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

official. Yearly highs and lows reflect thus the current week, but not the latest split or stock dividend amounting to 23 1/2 paid, the year's high-low range and the new stock only. Unless otherwise so one annual disturbance has been

Dividend plus stock dividend

or paid in proportion to our in-

or paid in preceding 12 months.
on funds, subject to 15% non-residence
after set-up or stock dividend.

or paid this year, on accumulated
earnings.

years. The high-low range begins

or paid in preceding 12 months, plus

Check in preceding 12 months, estimated
and begins with date of birth.

available or below -

Securitization or being reorganized under, or securities assumed by such com-

ights.

...as it falls.

SPORTS

Will 'Lucky' Circuit Lift Schumacher's Formula One Lead?

By

SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium — Michael Schumacher, the leader in the Formula One drivers' championship, will be hoping for more good fortune on his "lucky" and favorite circuit this weekend to help add to his lead in the title race at the Belgian Grand Prix.

The 25-year-old German, who has won 7 of 10 races this year for Benetton, leads the Briton Damon Hill of Williams by 31 points.

But he knows he may have his two-race ban, for ignoring a black flag during the British Grand Prix, confirmed when he appears that punishment in Paris is Tuesday.

For Schumacher, however, the Spa-Francorchamps circuit is a special attraction. It is the track on which he made his Formula One debut in 1991 and where he won his first race in 1992.

"I always have very special feelings about going to Spa," he said. "It is the circuit which is nearest to my family home in Germany, and I always have a lot of support."

"It is almost like my 'home' Grand Prix, if you like. So, I shall be doing my utmost to try and be successful there again."

Schumacher has 76 points to Hill's 45, but if he misses two races — likely to be the Italian and Portuguese — and Hill wins them both, Schumacher's 31-point lead could be trimmed to 11 by the time of the European Grand Prix at Jerez, Spain, on Oct. 16.

Since last year the track, the longest and one of the fastest on the calendar, has been modified to increase safety. This has meant the elimination of the Eau Rouge corner, a dipping left-right sweep of track that is followed immediately by a steep hill swerving away to the right.

It has long been regarded by the drivers as the most demanding and potentially dangerous corner in the world.

But this year it has been neutralized with the introduction of a chicane on a temporary basis. Next year, the track — currently made up of a mixture of purpose-built circuit and local public roads — will become a permanent circuit.

"I don't know any drivers who don't like Spa," said Hill. "I think it is a majestic circuit in a fantastic location. It is a vast circuit, so what you complete is a long one."

"And unlike Hungary where you feel you are going around in circles, you do feel you are going somewhere."

While the battle for the title between Schumacher and Hill and Benetton and Williams will dominate attention, the challenge from Ferrari should not be ignored. The Italian team has a powerful V12 engine and should be highly competitive on this track.

Skater Jansen Calls It Quits

The Associated Press

MILWAUKEE — Gold medalist Dan Jansen, whose frustration and triumph held America's attention through four Olympics, is retiring from speedskating and will become a television commentator.

Jansen, 29, won a gold medal in the 1,000 meters at Lillehammer, Norway, in February, ending years of Olympic frustration.

At the 1988 Games in Calgary, he fell twice after his sister died of leukemia hours before his first race. Despite success in international competition, he failed to win a medal in Albertville, France, in 1992.

He slipped during his 500-meter race at Lillehammer and finished out of medal contention. Five days later, he won the 1,000 in world-record time.



MaliVai Washington smashing his way to an upset of Stefan Edberg in the Hamlet Cup.

Navratilova Wants to Be No. 1 — at the WTA

By Robin Finn

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Martina Navratilova won't be the first retired athlete to segue into politics, but she's probably the first to run against her own longtime doubles partner, Pam Shriver.

The post at stake in this curious competition is the presidency of the WTA Tour Players Association, a position held by Shriver for the last three years.

At an election to be held in New York on Sunday night, the fourth-ranked Navratilova, an outspoken advocate of challenging the tennis establishment, will attempt to block Shriver's re-election bid. But the 37-year-old Navratilova, who is skipping the U.S. Open and retiring at the close of 1994, could find herself running unchallenged if the incumbent Shriver is not first re-elected to the WTA Tour board by the players.

While Shriver's dedication to tour issues is unquestioned, her popularity among her constituency has suffered because of her past policy affiliations with the departed WTA executive director, Gerard Smith.

There are some players, Navratilova among them, who believe that Smith and Shriver alienated the tour's former title sponsor, Kraft, and also encouraged the impending departure of Virginia Slims, the tour's founding sponsor, without having an adequate backup in place. The WTA Tour has no sponsor this year and efforts to recruit a title sponsor willing to provide \$5 million to \$7 million in 1995 have so far met with no takers.

■ Reform Platform

Navratilova is running on a platform of reform: Revamp the tour, revise the rules and restore sanity to the sport. The Associated Press reported.

Navratilova endorsed the idea of a "tennis summit meeting" to bring together all the key factions — the men's and women's tours, the USTA, the International Tennis Federation, manufacturers, advertisers, promoters, media and fans — to examine the problems of the game.

"Absolutely," she said in an interview Wednesday from her home in Aspen, Colorado. "Get all of us together because we're all working for the same goal. Right now tennis is very splintered. A summit conference would be good for the game."

John McEnroe, elder statesman of the men's tour, agreed. "I think it would be an excellent idea," he said. "I don't know if the answer is mixing the men's and women's tour. That's two different things. But at the same time, tennis is unique in the sense that at major events men and women play at the same time."

Asked whether the antagonisms among some of the groups are too deep for the sport to become unified, McEnroe said, "I don't think so. The Berlin Wall came down. Anything's possible."

Navratilova wants fewer tournaments so top players will meet each other more often and develop rivalries.

"I've gone for a year without playing against Steffi Graf," she said. "I'm ranked No. 4, she's ranked No. 1 and we never play each other."

Navratilova also would like to see the men's and women's game speeded up, playing sets, reducing the number of times players sit on changeovers, and serving more quickly.

And, after seeing Jennifer Capriati's decline, she's urging tougher rules restricting the eligibility of young players to "let these kids have a life" before they go on the tour.

"I will be running for WTA president," she said. "Whether I get elected, that's another story. But I'll be trying. I've done it before, but I felt I didn't have enough time to really do a proper job. Now I obviously have the time and the desire."

sources said, would focus on three main points: Noll's assertion that the players' salaries have risen at a rate comparable to baseball's revenues; Noll's alleged misrepresentation of the owners' revenue-sharing plan and his claims that the owners are hiding their profits.

Ravitch addressed the first of those points on Wednesday night, saying that player compensation consumed 42 percent of baseball's gross revenues in 1989 and 58 percent this year.

He said it was "absurd to suggest that the game's revenues had risen at the same rate as the players' salaries."

Both Ravitch and Bud Selig, the Milwaukee Brewers' owner and baseball's acting commissioner, said they had not had time to go over Noll's report thoroughly. But Selig said by telephone that the owners stood by the bleak picture they have painted of baseball's finances.

In the report, Noll asserts that the owners underreported their 1993 profits by at least \$50 million and underestimated their '94 revenues by \$50 million to \$140 million. According to the owners' financial statements, the 28 major league clubs turned a \$30 million profit last year but were projecting to lose \$47 million this year (with industrywide revenues of \$1.803 billion and operating expenses of \$1.85 billion) in an uninterrupted season.

Noll says the owners are hiding revenues (and profits) in complex local television contracts and inflated general and administrative expenses — including management fees paid to owners. The economist writes in the report that the clubs exceeded by \$124 million from 1992 to '94 the reasonable costs needed to run their front offices (which he places at \$5.5 million per team per year).

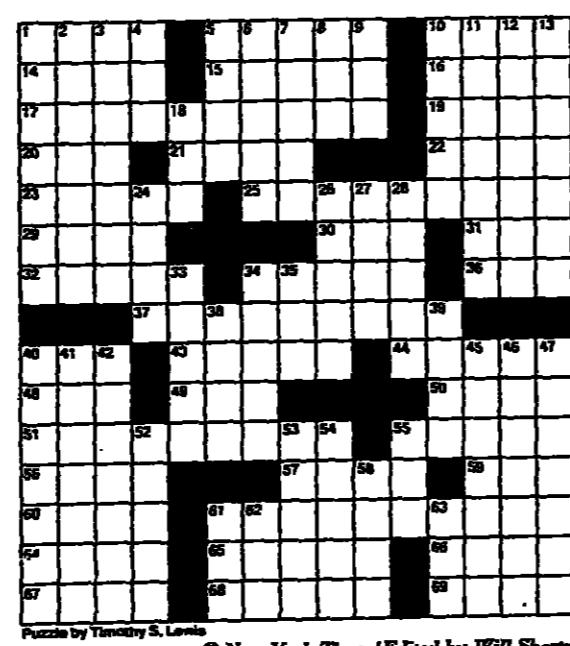
Noll says the owners' new national broadcasting deals display "poor business judgment."

He says teams are not destined to fail in any of the current markets, although he does assert that the revenue-sharing among the clubs is inadequate.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Start of an excerpt from an Edna St. Vincent Millay poem.
5 Fish feature.
10 Crumples.
14 Jolie de vivre.
15 Less racy.
16 Unbalanced.

22 Norm's wife, on "Cheers".
23 Physician.
24 Excerpt, part 2.
25 A, to Mozart.
30 Not sanguine.
31 Ball parch.
32 Having a ranking.
34 Chateau-dotted valley.
35 Wind up.
37 Excerpt, part 3.
40 Pendant.
42 Ziggies.
44 Oscillates.
45 Antecedent period.
46 Year of Trajan's victory over Dacia.
50 Ruined.
51 Excerpt, part 4.
52 Comical Anne.
53 Provinces.
57 Young man's club.
58 Moore's — The Last Rose of Summer.
59 Kind of stew.
61 Excerpt, part 5.
64 Circle holder.
66 Box.
67 Half-note feature.
68 It's a crying need.
69 Baseball Hall-of-Famer Covelloid.
70 DOWN
1 More verdant.
2 Twelfth Night setting.



OBSERVER

A Most Cryptic Scrawl

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — "Rob the rich" was the advice scrawled on a flat surface just outside the Boston Public Garden. Although it has been three weeks since I saw it, it still torments me.

Like so much writing that looks simple — "The truth will set you free," "To thine own self be true," and so forth — "Rob the rich" has power to lead the mind down labyrinthine corridors until it winds up trapped at uncertainty.

Since my mind is professionally trained to leap recklessly at unsupportable conclusions, I first decided that "Rob the rich" was the work of some bush-league Robespierre hoping to incite the Boston poor to violence.

If so he was obviously bound to fail. When the poor rob, it is almost always their fellow paupers who choose to victimize, seldom the rich. The author of "Rob the rich" obviously knew too little about American society to be a dangerous revolutionary.

He was probably from one of Boston's many college campuses, which meant he was of relatively high pedigree. This would explain his ignorance about who robs whom in America.

"He's not worth worrying about," I decided. Not that I am rich, mind you. Although I might seem so to desperado defacers of public property, in fact I am resigned to seeing every last coin in Boston devoured by the medical industry when its force assembles to oversee my departure.

Aha! Here was another way to look at "Rob the rich." Maybe it was not aimed at the poor, but at the medical industry. With so much talk in the air about medical care, perhaps some morally outraged student — a divinity student surely! — was aiming his words at the children of Hippocrates.

But wait a minute: The medical industry is already robbing the rich, isn't it? Since the medical industry can't receive pay-

ment for treating all the people who get sick in spite of being uninsured, it covers the costs by jacking up the bills of the rich. In this case "rich" means not only the rich, but also everybody lucky enough to have insurance.

A student would know this. He might not know how the robbing branch of society works, but he would know that the medical industry is already robbing the rich. It's been on television.

So I started over again. How complex it was that simple sentence: "Rob the rich." Why pick the rich to rob? Well, as Willie Sutton is famous for saying when asked why he robbed banks, that's where the money is.

Or is it? A banker told me recently that there isn't any money in banks anymore. Just paper and electronic blips. The same is probably pretty much true of the rich: all their richness exists in pieces of paper, computer blips, lines of credit and most of it is accessible only by phones and codes.

In short, the riches to be had from robbing the rich are about the same riches to be had from robbing the poor: TV sets, cars, whisky, guns.

"Rob the rich" — I wake in the night to ponder it. Last night I examined the possibility that it is simply the work of an irrational young sorehead who foolishly hopes it will scare the daylights out of the rich people of Boston.

I believe the textual evidence proves him young and foolish. Only the young and foolish believe the rich's daylights can be scared out of them by threats of robbery. Since they are insured against it anyhow, robbery is far likelier to comfort them by reinforcing their belief that the rich are denied the services of spendthrift governments that prey on their wealth.

To scare the daylights out of them, the sentence would have to read: "Tax the rich."

New York Times Service

WEATHER

Europe

| | Today | | Tomorrow | |
|------------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| | High | Low | Wind | W C/F |
| Algiers | 26/91 | 19/61 | 21/78 | 10/60 |
| Amsterdam | 23/70 | 14/67 | 23/78 | 15/65 |
| Antwerp | 23/70 | 14/67 | 23/78 | 15/65 |
| Athens | 34/91 | 21/70 | 32/78 | 22/71 |
| Berlin | 24/70 | 17/67 | 24/78 | 18/68 |
| Bordeaux | 24/75 | 17/68 | 24/78 | 18/68 |
| Brussels | 24/70 | 17/67 | 24/78 | 18/68 |
| Copenhagen | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Danish Isd | 24/70 | 17/67 | 24/78 | 18/68 |
| Dusseldorf | 24/70 | 17/67 | 24/78 | 18/68 |
| Eindhoven | 24/70 | 17/67 | 24/78 | 18/68 |
| Florence | 27/70 | 13/65 | 27/78 | 14/67 |
| Genua | 27/70 | 13/65 | 27/78 | 14/67 |
| Hamburg | 24/70 | 17/67 | 24/78 | 18/68 |
| London | 22/71 | 11/63 | 22/78 | 11/64 |
| Lyon | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Madrid | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Milan | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Munich | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Naples | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Paris | 23/91 | 22/71 | 23/78 | 18/68 |
| Rome | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Stockholm | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Turin | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Venice | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Vienna | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Zurich | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |

Middle East

| | Today | | Tomorrow | |
|-----------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| | High | Low | Wind | W C/F |
| Bahrain | 31/78 | 23/72 | 32/82 | 10/60 |
| Beirut | 31/78 | 23/72 | 32/82 | 10/60 |
| Jerusalem | 31/78 | 23/72 | 32/82 | 10/60 |
| Kuwait | 31/78 | 23/72 | 32/82 | 10/60 |
| Lebanon | 31/78 | 23/72 | 32/82 | 10/60 |
| Moscow | 31/78 | 23/72 | 32/82 | 10/60 |
| Tunisia | 31/78 | 23/72 | 32/82 | 10/60 |
| Yemen | 31/78 | 23/72 | 32/82 | 10/60 |

Oceania

| | Today | | Tomorrow | |
|------------------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| | High | Low | Wind | W C/F |
| Australia | 18/91 | 8/48 | 21/78 | 10/60 |
| New Zealand | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Papua New Guinea | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Solomon Islands | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |
| Vanuatu | 21/70 | 12/63 | 21/78 | 12/63 |

Legend:

sunny, p-cld, cloudy, drs, rain, s-blizzard, snow, h-wind, w-westerly. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

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Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Map: Accu-Weather.com, Inc.

Asia

| | Today | | Tomorrow | |
|-------------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| | High | Low | Wind | W C/F |
| Bangkok | 32/89 | 24/71 | 31/88 | 25/77 |
| Beijing | 31/88 | 19/65 | 31/88 | 20/67 |
| Hong Kong | 31/88 | 25/77 | 31/88 | 26/79 |
| India | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Indonesia | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Japan | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Korea | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Malaysia | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Philippines | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Singapore | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Taiwan | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Tokyo | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |

Africa

| | Today | | Tomorrow | |
|------------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| | High | Low | Wind | W C/F |
| Algiers | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Asmara | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Carthage | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Cairo | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Dakar | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Juba | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Khartoum | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Luanda | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Maputo | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Nairobi | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Port Sudan | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |
| Windhoek | 31/88 | 27/80 | 31/88 | 27/81 |

North America

| | Today | | Tomorrow | |
|-----------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| | High | Low | Wind | W C/F |
| Toronto | 29/84 | 21/70 | 30/84 | 23/73 |
| Montreal | 29/84 | 21/70 | 30/84 | 23/73 |
| Vancouver | 29/84 | 21/70 | 30/84 | 23/73 |
| Calgary | 29/84 | 21/70 | 30/84 | 23/73 |
| Edmonton | 29/84 | 21/70 | 30/84 | 23/73 |
| Ottawa | 29/84 | 21/70 | 30/84 | 23 |